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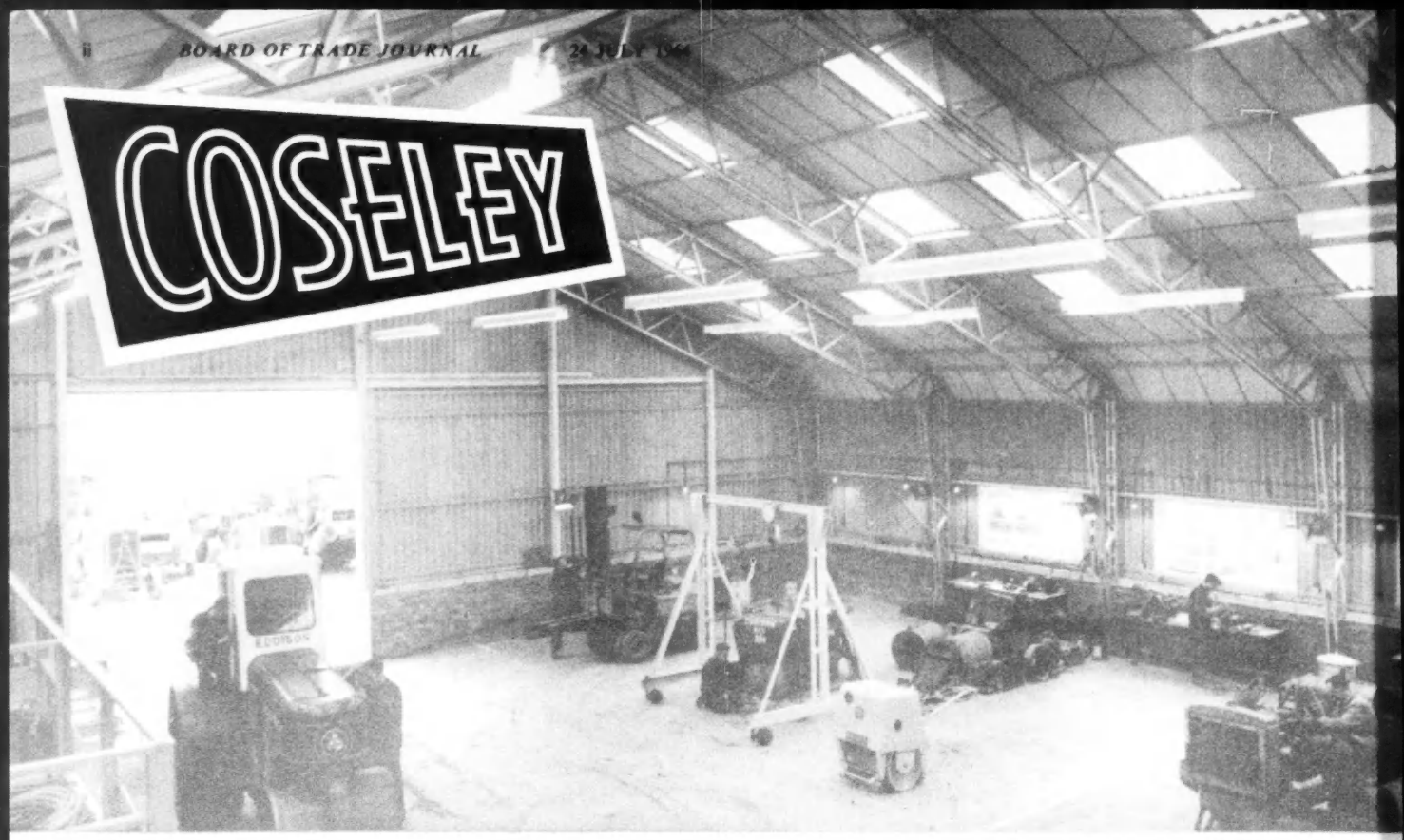

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Picture by courtesy of The Scotsman

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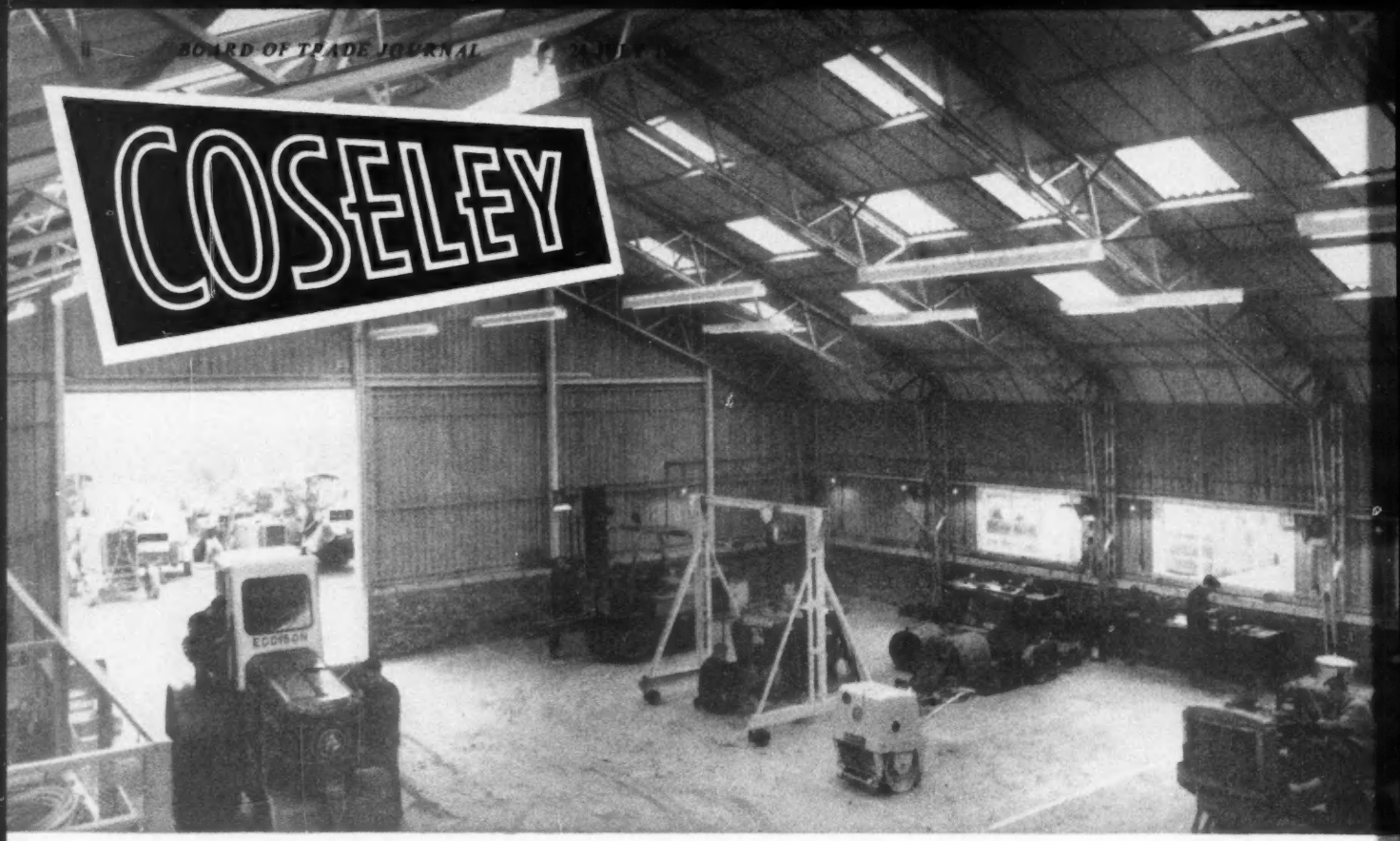

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TRADING WITH THE ARAB WORLD — (6)

The prospects for British trade in Morocco

FROM THE COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT, BRITISH EMBASSY, RABAT.

British exports to the Middle East have increased considerably in recent years, from £185.2 million in 1953 to £293 million in 1963. Last year, moreover, the increase was at the rate of 15 per cent compared with the previous year, against an increase of 7.5 per cent in Britain's global exports. Nevertheless, our share of the imports of these countries—currently approximately one-fifth—has been declining, in the face of intense competition from both sides of the Iron Curtain.

The Council for Middle East trade, established with the encouragement and support of H.M. Government in January, 1963, has been actively engaged in investigations into prospects in all major markets in the Middle East.

It is hoped that this series of articles in the *Board of Trade Journal* on 'Trading with the Arab World' will encourage businessmen to take an even greater interest in trade with these countries, for although, as will be shown, the opportunities for expansion vary from country to country, the Middle East as a whole represents a secure and expanding market for British goods. Previous articles were published May 15 (Saudi Arabia), June 5 (Sudan), June 19 (Iraq), July 10 (Kuwait) and July 17 (The Gulf States and Muscat and Oman).

THE KINGDOM of Morocco has an area of some 172,000 square miles, supporting a population of some 11¼ millions, and consists of the former French and Spanish Zones and the former International Zone of Tangier.

Its economy is based predominantly upon agriculture (the country is, with the notable exception of sugar, pretty well self-supporting in food), and, to a lesser extent, on increasing phosphate and mineral exports, light industry, fisheries and an expanding tourist industry. An important feature is its dualistic character, resulting from the co-existence of 'modern' and 'traditional' sectors. The former, mainly urban, is also to be found in farming where it provides over half of the country's agricultural exports. The 'traditional' sector is engaged mainly in primary activities and is largely outside the market economy.

Agricultural products (comprising chiefly citrus fruits, esparto grass, cereals, vegetables, eggs, cork and wine) provide some 45 per cent of Morocco's total exports. The modern (predominantly French-run) sector, though producing the major part (some 60 per cent on average) of these exports, farms only one-fifth of the total agricultural area. Eighty per cent of the citrus and wine production is in the hands of the modern sector. The less developed 'traditional' sector produces chiefly cereals and meat, but some 40 per cent of its production is at subsistence level. Its major problem is irregular rainfall which, in the absence of adequate irrigation, causes considerable fluctuations in the production of cereals and meat. The problem is further complicated by fragmentation of ownership, inadequate investment and under-employment.

The Government has however begun, in recent months, to take over the *lots de colonisation* (land given to French settlers in the early days of the Protectorate by the Protectorate authorities). Although the decree stipulated the expropriation of all such land immediately, the process of take-over will be spead over two or three years.

There is consequently some lack of confidence by the French farmer in his future. This has resulted, generally speaking, (though the expropriation legislation sought to mitigate this) in his cutting back re-investment and, simultaneously, over-exploiting his land; measures which might, in a relatively short space of time, spell added difficulties for the country's agriculture and, in turn, the economy as a whole.

Despite agriculture's vital importance to the Moroccan economy, it is the mining industry (and in particular the mining of phosphates) that attracts most attention. Morocco is the second largest producer of phosphates in the world and the largest exporter. Though the mining industry as a whole employs only some 30,000 persons, it provides one-third of the country's total exports. These include also iron ore, lead, zinc, manganese, cobalt and anthracite. A small amount of petroleum is also produced but not exported.

Morocco's phosphate deposits are important to the country's economy, not only as a highly profitable export but equally as a means of financing at least part of its development programmes. It is the raw material around which a modern chemical complex is now being built at Safi (on the southern coast). It is planned that this in time will lead to further industrial development.

The Safi enterprise was entrusted at the beginning of 1963 to M. Mohammed Laghzaoui, head of the *Office Chérifien des Phosphates*, under whom the exploitation of the phosphate deposits has proceeded apace. Under his supervision, the whole scheme has been redrawn and is now generally considered to have the makings of a viable undertaking. It has been estimated that the sale of its products will bring Morocco an additional DH.100 million (£7 million) a year in foreign exchange, though much will depend of course on market conditions in 1965 (when the complex is expected to start operation) and thereafter.

The dualistic character of the Moroccan economy is particularly apparent in the manufacturing industry. Modern manufacturing plants – mainly concentrated in Casablanca – employ about 70,000 workers and some 30,000 more seasonally. Estimates of those engaged in traditional handicrafts vary between 125,000 and 400,000. The value of their production is, however, put at only one quarter of that of the industrial sector.

The most important industries are food and beverages (37 per cent of the total value), metal working (20 per cent), textiles and leather (17 per cent each). The food industries include flour and bread, sugar, edible oil, canned fruits, fruit juices and fish. Canneries produce mainly for the export market and have, by their nature, a low rate of utilization except during short periods, although with the development of deep sea fishing for tuna, the canneries may in future have a longer season.

Considerable encouragement is given to industrial development and new investment (foreign and internal) by means of protective measures and fiscal advantages. Selective tariffs and a system of tax advantages and subsidies for capital development have been adopted. Some or all of these latter privileges are available for investment in a variety of industries.

The range of goods made or assembled in Morocco is growing, particularly in the light industrial and consumer goods field, and the

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protective measures accorded these products are severe. The best example is probably that of motor vehicles , of which a range is essembled in Casablanca, mainly from imported parts but with the inclusion of some parts manufactured locally. In order to protect this industry, the import of foreign manufactured vehicles under 3000 c.cs. cylinder capacity is tightly controlled (at the time of writing the second half of the 1963 quota of import licences has yet to be issued) and it is possible that such imports will shortly be banned altogether. Additionally, to encourage the sale of the locally assembled product, it has been stated officially that limitation of the import of cars over 3000 c.cs. might have to be considered. Similar restrictions apply in other fields.

The stated aim of the Moroccan Government in the field of economic development is to achieve a higher rate of growth in output and employment than corresponds to the increase in population – about 2·5 per cent per annum. As progress in agriculture can only be slow, owing to the difficulties inherent in its structure, planning has aimed at an expansion of output in the mining and industrial sectors. The aim has been to achieve this by means of large capital investment.

Despite the network of Government institutions engaged in the promotion and financing of investment and in the carrying out of development polities, each of which either has its own (French) *Conseillers Techniques*, or has access to them, the Government has not yet succeeded in planning the country's development comprehensively. Since independence a number of 4 or 5-year plans have been drawn up, but later scrapped as unrealistic. A new 3-year plan (to replace a 5-year plan scrapped at the beginning of 1963) has been in preparation for some time but has not yet been presented. This plan may not now be published until an IBRD Mission, now in Morocco, has reported on a survey of the country. The absence of a definite plan has meant that those Government agencies concerned with the various aspects of development have often worked independently of one another.

Some 60 per cent of Morocco's foreign trade is conducted with the countries of the European Economic Community (predominantly France). A protocol to the Treaty of Rome permits France to maintain the Customs régime in force for Moroccan products when the Treaty came into effect and for many such products, notably wine and cereals, French domestic prices are higher than those of the world market. Morocco, though a member of the French franc area, maintains strict exchange control over transfers to that area as well as to other countries, but France does not restrict payments to Morocco.

Exploratory discussions on Morocco's future relationship with the EEC were begun on January 30 last. The Moroccan authorities are thus taking steps to see that their ability to export to that market is safeguarded.

It has for some time been evident that the Moroccan authorities viewed with favour the idea that some sectors of the country's commerce and industry should be 'Moroccanized'. The Ministry of Commerce have increasingly taken steps to ensure that Moroccan enterprises receive a share of import licences. There has however been no clear statement of the Government's intentions.

The Moroccan economy has much in its favour, in comparison with the majority of States at a comparable stage of development – geographical position, climate, extensive natural resources, a ready-made infrastructure at the time of independence, and, not least, a relatively smooth transition from dependent to independent status.

The difficulty which Morocco faces is that the means with which she earns most of her foreign exchange, i.e. agricultural produce and mineral exports, are vulnerable to conditions over which she has no control, namely climate and international price levels respectively. A bad harvest also has the effect of pushing up her import bill – a matter which can only be viewed with concern, bearing in mind her slender reserves. The overall trade deficit at the end of 1963 was £21 million.

Morocco is therefore unable to finance the schemes essential for her development without assistance from abroad.

In addition to foreign aid, there remain three other factors vital to her economic well-being in the future. These are: first, continued access to the markets of Western Europe (and it is thus essential that her relationship with the Common Market be clarified); secondly, the amount of capital and skill she can attract to her development; and thirdly, external and internal confidence in the country's future. To maintain this the present uncertainties about the Government's plans for such things as nationalization and 'Moroccanization' will need to be resolved.

In sum, whilst Morocco will continue to need outside help in one

form or another, she has the ability and assets to go a long way towards economic independence – given that she continues to be relatively stable politically.

Opportunities for the United Kingdom

France is by far the largest supplier and the largest purchaser of Moroccan products. The habit of looking to France for a wide range of its needs – from confectionery to civil aircraft – is deeply ingrained in the Moroccan economy and the presence of a large number of French advisers who remain in Moroccan Government employment, and of a large French business population, naturally helps to maintain it. However, the Moroccans wish to diversify their trade connections and countries such as West Germany, which have dealt with the market on its own terms (i.e. have studied what was needed, supplied it on acceptable terms, and above all have been prepared to take risks where business would not have been done otherwise) have made a successful entry.

The Moroccan market is not a big one or an easy one, given firstly the entrenched position of French suppliers, and secondly the severe degree of protection accorded to local industries and products. But British performance in the market has been, generally speaking, disappointing. This may not be of such importance in the field of consumer goods, though any market which is not exploited to the full by British exporters gives unnessary opportunities to their foreign competitors. It is however important in the field of industry and development. Opportunities are confined to relatively small projects, and the competition for such schemes as the new sugar beet processing plant or steel mill is fierce, especially in regard to credit terms. However, the British exporter, while he cannot hope to enjoy the same advantages as his French counterpart, should be able to compete on equal terms with his non-French competitors.

Given the large purchases of phosphates by the United Kingdom (the balance in Morocco's favour at the end of 1963 was to the order of £5 million), and the present tendency to make the fullest use of Government to Government credits, it is unlikely that the United Kingdom will achieve a favourable balance of trade with Morocco. This is not necessarily a bad thing in itself, but the present imbalance can be reduced to some extent.

The following factors would contribute to this improvement:

(i) Recognition by the exporter that this is a difficult market, needing hard work for a small initial return.

(ii) Willingness by the exporter to come out and see for himself – Morocco is after all a delightful place to visit for its own sake.

(iii) Willingness to cut prices to the bone and ability to reduce delivery dates to the absolute minimum.

(iv) Ability to compete with credit terms offered by foreign, particularly European, competitors.

Exporters new to the market are asked to remember that:

(1) A local agent must be appointed.

(2) All correspondence must be in French, the *lingua franca* of the country. By the same token, specifications must be in the metric scale.

Finally, the Commercial Section of the British Embassy in Rabat (6 Avenue de Fez, B.P.45, Rabat), the Consulates-General at Casablanca (60 Boulevard d'Anfa, B.P. 762, Casablanca), and Tangier (B.P. 2033 (Socco) and 52 rue d'Angleterre, Tangier), and the British Chamber of Commerce at Casablanca (Immeuble Banque Ottomane, Place du 16 Novembre, Casablanca) are always ready to help any exporter interested in this market.

Commonwealth Prime Ministers and world trade

FOLLOWING ARE extracts from the communique which was issued on July 15 at the close of the meeting of Commonwealth Prime Ministers in London, under the chairmanship of the Prime Minister, Sir Alec Douglas-Home:

'The Prime Ministers reviewed the world economic situation as it affects their countries and reaffirmed the resolve of their Governments to promote the economic development of their countries. To this end they emphasised the need of developing countries for improved and more remunerative outlets for their trade and for increased financial aid on easier terms and on a continuing basis. They took note of the problems presented to developing countries by the conditions and terms often attached by donor Governments to their aid, of the desirability of the encouragement of private investment in developing countries and also of the upward trend in the level of financial aid extended by the more developed countries in the Commonwealth and of the easier terms on which it is offered.

'There was agreement on the importance for all Commonwealth countries of following up the work of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, in particular with regard to expanding international trade in primary products through freer access to markets and, in appropriate cases, through commodity agreements and stabilized prices at equitable levels; working out arrangements for increasing access by preferences or otherwise to markets in developed countries for manufactured goods from developing countries; and elaborating proposals for supplementary finance to assist countries whose development might be threatened by adverse movements in their export earnings. The Prime Ministers affirmed their intention of working for a solution of these and other problems of the developing countries through the new institutions resulting from the Conference as well as through existing international bodies such as the GATT.

'The Prime Ministers reaffirmed the resolve of the Member countries of the Commonwealth to promote the economic and social progress of developing countries. They wished to maintain their support of the work of the United Nations, its specialized agencies, the Colombo Plan and other similar arrangements in this field. At the same time they wished to establish how best the members of the Commonwealth could make a further distinctive contribution of their own to the development of its Member countries. They conceived that the purpose of any new initiative in this respect should be not merely to increase the economic strength and material well-being of the recipients, vital though these considerations are, but also to strengthen the links between the countries of the Commonwealth by encouraging their peoples to work more closely together in a variety of practical ways. For this purpose they selected for further examination several fields of action in which they believed the practice of Commonwealth co-operation might be extended; and they agreed that these schemes should not be in substitution for existing arrangements but supplementary to them.

'In particular they considered a proposal that development projects might be launched in individual Commonwealth countries, which

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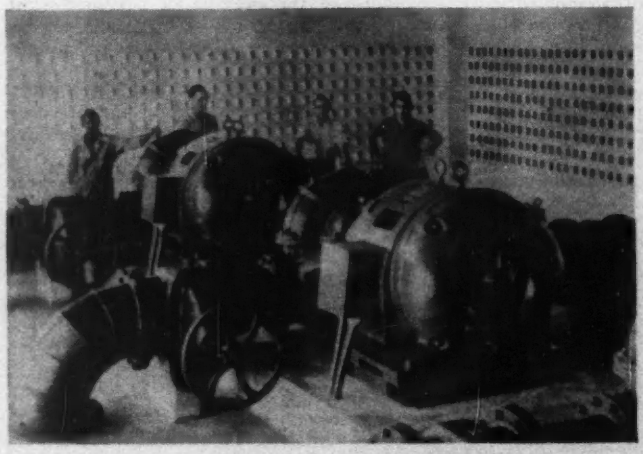
would be implemented by various Members acting in close collaboration and contributing whatever resources – in men, money, materials and technical expertise – they could most appropriately provide. Such projects, which would be additional to the support which Commonwealth countries already provide to the United Nations Special Fund and Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance could be directed to a number of different purposes – the improvement of agricultural production and the development of natural resources through extension services, training and research, the enlargement of professional and technical training; the development of new industries; and so forth. But they would all be inspired by the common purpose of promoting the development of the Commonwealth by a co-ordinated programme of joint or bilateral projects. The British Government said that they would be prepared to make a substantial contribution to projects of this kind within their expanding programme of development aid. The other Member governments expressed support for the objective of the proposal and agreed that further consideration should be given to the basis on which such a programme might be established.'

After discussing administrative training, education, medical conference, the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association, Commonwealth foundation, and satellite communications, the communique concluded with the following reference to setting up a Commonwealth secretariat:

'Finally, they were anxious that some permanent expression should be given to the desire, which had been evident through their deliberations, for closer and more informed understanding between their Governments on the many issues which engage their attention and for some continuing machinery for this purpose. They therefore instructed officials to consider the best basis for establishing a Commonwealth secretariat, which would be available *inter alia* to disseminate factual information to all Member countries on matters of common concern; to assist existing agencies, both official and unofficial, in the promotion of Commonwealth links in all fields; and to help to co-ordinate, in co-operation with the host country, the preparations for future Meetings of Commonwealth Heads of Government and, where appropriate, for meetings of other Commonwealth Ministers. This secretariat, being recruited from Member countries and financed by their contributions, would be at the service of all Commonwealth Governments and would be a visible symbol of the spirit of co-operation which animates the Commonwealth.'

BEHA appoints new chairman

AT THE Council meeting following the annual meeting of the British Export Houses Association, held in London on July 9, Mr. D. W. Beharrell, Scholefield Goodman & Sons Ltd., was elected to succeed Mr. O. R. Dorken, Alfred Field & Co. Ltd., as chairman of the Association. The Hon. R. D. Campbell, Balfour Williamson (Export Services) Ltd., was elected deputy chairman.

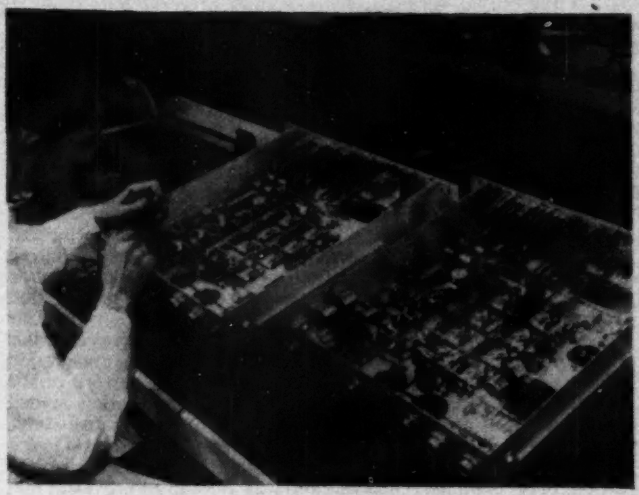


Two of the fifty-three Brook electric motors, ranging in size from 50 to 425 h.p. which were recently supplied to Wright Rain Ltd., of Ringwood, Hampshire. They are used on pumps forming part of two sprinkler irrigation systems for Triangle Sugar Estates Ltd., of Fort Victoria, Southern Rhodesia.

Mr. Edward du Cann (right), Minister of State, Board of Trade, being shown round the Design Centre, London, recently, by Mr. Paul Reilly, director of the Council of Industrial Design. They are looking at an exhibit in a 'Shopping in Britain' display.

Mr. K. H. Thompson (centre), deputy chairman, Middle East Section, London Chamber of Commerce, seen with the Trade Mission from Abu Dhabi during a reception held at the London Chamber of Commerce on July 13. (See Board of Trade Journal, *July 17, page 119).*

At the recent 'Atlas Around the World' by land, sea and air export display at Thorn House, London, are (left to right), Mr. N. G. Leaf, general manager, Thorn International Division; Mr. F. P. Buckley, Agent-General for New South Wales; Mr. W. R. Russell, director and general manager of Shaw Savill Line; and Mr. Colin Mann, President of the Institute of Public Relations.



An operator at the new Thanet factory of Hilger and Watts Limited is assembling a sub unit for a Polyvac, an instrument used in the automatic analysis of steel.

New factory for Thanet

THE fine export performance of Hilger and Watts Limited, London, makers of scientific instruments, was praised by Mr. Edward Heath, Secretary of State for Industry, Trade and Regional Development, when he opened their new Thanet factory, sponsored by the Board of Trade, near Margate, Kent on July 17.

'Over the last five years', said Mr. Heath, 'your industry's output has increased at the rate of 15 per cent each year. 30 per cent of its steadily growing output is exported. But I am delighted to recognize that this company's individual performance puts even this into the shade. Your export trade – 53 per cent of your total production – is an impressive record. Few firms could hope to better it.'

The Secretary of State continued that the highly industrialized countries, themselves producers of scientific instruments, bought from us those types in which we specialized and excelled. In the rapidly developing countries of Asia, Africa and South America, the products of this industry were the essential tools of their rapid advance towards the complex structure of modern industry. These countries offered great opportunities.

He was especially glad therefore to hear of the part which this firm and especially its export manager, played in the recent Peking Exhibition of scientific instruments. The industry brought home £¼ million of orders in hand, and much greater opportunities for the future.

Three years ago five people were transferred from other factories to start a pilot factory at Margate, and it is from this unit that the present factory has evolved. There are now 160 people working there, and this number should rise to 250 by 1965.

The present building provides 53,000 square feet of floor space, of which 48,000 square feet have been allocated to production, and 5,000 square feet to offices and canteen. A site just to the north of the new factory has already been cleared and levelled to provide another 47,000 square feet when required.

British valve manufacturers' good export performance

'THE basis of our economy nowadays is a partnership between Government and industry, particularly since the establishment of the National Economic Development Council,' said Mr. Edward du Cann, Minister of State, Board of Trade, at a reception given at the Washington Hotel, London, on July 14, by the British Valve Manufacturers' Association to announce the publication of the BVMA's Valve Technical Reference Book. The industry's current annual production is valued at £50 million, of which over £18 million worth is exported. 'This partnership is very difficult to establish with any particular industry unless it has a vigorous Trade Association. I am glad to say that the Valve Manufacturers' Association is fulfilling that function and is already helping the Mechanical Engineering Economic Development Committee.'

The Minister, referring to the Technical Reference Book, continued: 'Looking at the pictures of these very impressive devices, I am reminded of the space-man who was asked what his thoughts were during the count-down period. Possibly some highly philosophical or pious thoughts were expected. But what he replied was that he looked at all the controls on the panels which surrounded him and on which his life depended and reflected that they had all been the lowest bids. Let us hope that your products here illustrated will be the subjects of the lowest bids when export contracts are going. If they are, and if your bids are successful, I am sure they will give no cause for anxiety to their users'.

New British National Export Council

'FOLLOWING THE DECISION to dissolve the Western Hemisphere Export Council at the end of March, the Government, in consultation with the principal national bodies concerned, have reviewed the present arrangements for fostering collectively the further expansion of the British export trade. As a result it has been decided to establish a new organization comprising a number of different components. At the centre there will be a body to be known as the British National Export Council. Its tasks will be to initiate, guide and inspire export efforts in all markets, to advise upon the formation of bodies to foster British exports in particular areas of the world, to provide means of co-ordination between such bodies and of the country's export effort generally, and to provide the necessary finance and services for this purpose.'

This statement was made by Mr. Edward Heath, Secretary of State for Industry, Trade and Regional Development in the House of Commons on July 20, in reply to a question concerning arrangements for co-operation between industry and the Government in regard to the promotion of British exports.

Continuing his statement the Secretary of State said:

'A number of bodies operating in particular areas of the world will be linked with the Council. Two of these, the Export Council for Europe and the Council for Middle East Trade, are already in existence and will continue to operate on their present basis. I am also in touch with the Sino-British Trade Council. Three new bodies will be formed to continue and develop the work

Part of the new production line for Protimeter Electronic Moisture Meters which has recently been brought into operation at the Marlow, Bucks, plant of Sir John Gallwey Instruments Ltd. A flourishing export market to Europe and the Commonwealth has been built up for these meters which are used to record accurately the moisture content in grain, wood, concrete and other building materials. Scales reading in English, German, French, Italian and Spanish are available and servicing facilities have been set up in a number of markets.

formerly carried out in Canada, the United States and Latin America by the Western Hemisphere Export Council. New bodies will be formed as the need arises. The chairman of these five bodies will be members of the British National Export Council.

'The sponsors of the British National Export Council will be the Federation of British Industries, National Association of British Manufacturers, Association of British Chambers of Commerce, the Trades Union Congress and the City Financial Advisory Panel on Exports. I am glad to announce that Sir William McFadzean, who has served with such distinction and success as chairman of the Export Council for Europe, has accepted my invitation to become chairman of the new Council and to undertake its formation, in consultation with the sponsoring bodies and the Board of Trade.

'I am also glad to announce that the following have accepted my invitation to form the three new bodies; work on which will begin immediately:

Canada – Mr. Peter Allen, a deputy chairman of ICI.

United States – Viscount Watkinson of Woking, the group managing director of Schweppes.

Latin America – Sir Berkeley Gage, formerly HM Ambassador in Peru.

'Captain A. R. Glen, who has been a member of the Export Council for Europe from the beginning and a deputy chairman since September 25, 1962, has accepted my invitation to succeed Sir William McFadzean as chairman of the Council from November 1.

'I am glad that his services will continue to be available to HM Government as chairman of the new Council, and I am confident that the Council and the linked bodies will effectively stimulate and co-ordinate the numerous activities in the field of export promotion.'

Note: Sir William McFadzean formed the Export Council for Europe in November 1960 at the instigation of Mr. Reginald Maudling, then President of the Board of Trade, and has remained its chairman since then.

Agreement in principle of FBI, BEC, and NABM merger

THE Federation of British Industries, the British Employers' Confederation and the National Association of British Manufacturers have agreed in principle to merge into one national organization. This was made known at a press conference in London on July 15 organized by the three bodies, during which spokesmen made it clear that they had made 'considerable progress' towards achieving this goal.

Mr. Peter Runge, President of the FBI, said 'We are all pleased with the outcome of the meeting held today between the governing bodies of the three organizations. All three are in favour of creating a single organization'.

The following statements were issued at the press conference:

FBI – At its meeting on July 15 the FBI Grand Council 'reaffirmed its belief that the interests of industry and the nation will be served by the creation, with the least possible delay, of a single national industrial organization; agreed that the recommendations in the Report prepared by Sir Henry Benson and Sir Sam Brown offered a framework within which this could be achieved; and took note of the meetings which the Presidents and Chief Executives of the FBI, BEC and NABM have already been holding, and invited them to give further study to a number of aspects of which the most important are: "Representations on the NIO Council; communications with bodies not permanently represented on the Council; the precise definition of qualifications for Full Members and Associates; the composition and functions of the Industrial Labour and Economic Policy Committees; the basis and size of the subscriptions suggested for Trade Associations".'

BEC – At the Council of the British Employers' Confederation meeting 'discussion was confined to a general exchange of opinion without any consideration of the detailed proposals made by the Commissioners, Sir Henry Benson and Sir Sam Brown.

'It was agreed that the formation of a single national industrial organization would be in the best interests of industry and the nation and it was decided to refer the consideration of details to a working party to be set up by the Council. This working party will review the arrangements within the organization which would be necessary to provided for the proper consideration of labour and social affairs'.

NABM – 'The Executive Council of the NABM having examined the Report of the Commissioners on a National Industrial Organization; agreed that the proposals constituted a basis for further discussions with the FBI and the BEC, and decided to recommend to members that they should endorse this view and should agree that the Integration Committee should be established to prepare proposals following on the Report and in particular on the matters set forth in paragraph 4 of the Provisional Programme set out in Appendix P to the Report, taking into account any objections and proposals put forward by members.

'In order to determine the views of members, the Council agreed to convene a general meeting of members of the Association on October 21 at which they would be invited to vote on a resolution covering these points.

'The Council also decided that, provided the members passed this resolution in October, the NABM representatives on the Integration Committee should be asked to furnish a report on the work of the Committee and its conclusions for submission through the Council to all members at a second general meeting to be held in due course before any steps were taken to implement these conclusions.

'The Council further agreed, by a substantial majority, that the creation of a National Organization was desirable, provided that members' interests could be suitably safeguarded.'

First annual report of Location of Offices Bureau

THE LOCATION OF OFFICES BUREAU issued its first annual report, covering the period up to March 31 on July 20. Mr. John Sturgess, chairman of the Bureau, said: 'By the end of June 1964, 526 firms had consulted us. These represented a potential of over 50,000 jobs to be moved out – many of them to be spread over several years. So far, 34 firms with 4,000 jobs have made hard and fast decisions to move and a further 90 with 11,000 jobs are fairly certain prospects.'

Main points of the report are: 'Moving out 20,000 jobs a year over the next decade seems not impossible on the present trends (compared with an estimated 15,000 jobs a year coming into London over the past decade). Most firms consider themselves to be "London firms" even if decentralizing; thus, most wish to be no more than one hour's rail journey from the centre. The larger firms will move further. Sixty per cent of the jobs are expected to move beyond the suburbs. But only 14 per cent will go over 50 miles from London. The remaining 40 per cent will be moved to suburban areas such as Croydon.

'Firms prefer the west: of those going beyond the suburbs 49 per cent prefer the west; 21 per cent the north; 19 per cent the south; and only 11 per cent the east.

'By March 31, after six months' public operation, 358 firms had approached LOB. This represented a potential decentralization of 36,000 jobs. The rate of inquiry, after an initial flood of interest, settled to 50 firms, or some 4,500 jobs a month. There is little discernible pattern when the firms are classified by industry or trade. In terms of numbers of firms, the distributive trades formed the largest group followed by professional and scientific services. Head offices of engineering and electrical firms provided the largest number of jobs.

'An analysis of the size of firm reveals that the typical London firm is small but it is the larger firms which are responsible for most of the jobs to be moved. These larger firms (over 200 jobs to be moved) account for 65 per cent of the total jobs although they represent only 15 per cent of all firms. The smaller firms (under 50 employees) represent 59 per cent of the firms and only 9 per cent of the jobs.

'Most of the firms were considering total decentralization. For small firms, partial decentralization is hardly practicable but even among the larger ones a majority intended to decentralize completely.'

Note: The Location of Offices Bureau is a Commission, established by Order in Council at the request of Parliament and appointed by the Minister of Housing and Local Government. Its purpose is to encourage the decentralization of office employment from congested areas in central London.

Czech scientific delegation to UK

A DELEGATION from the Czechoslovak State Commission for the Co-ordination and Development of Science and Technology, led by a Vice-President of the Commission, Dr. A. Mrazek, has been in London from July 4 to July 14. The purpose of the visit was to examine the possibilities for further exchanges between the United Kingdom and Czechoslovakia in scientific and technological fields.

The following joint communique has been issued by the Department for Education and Science and the Czechoslovak State Commission:

'During its visit the delegation was welcomed by the Earl of Bessborough, Parliamentary Under Secretary of State for Education and Science, and discussed future exchanges with representatives of that department and of the Foreign Office and DSIR. The delegation also had discussions with representatives of the Royal Society, the Atomic Energy Authority, the Institution of Electrical Engineers, the Institution of Mechanical Engineers, the Society of Chemical Industry and the Scientific Film Association.

'It was agreed that it would be in the interests of both countries to promote co-operation between their respective scientific and technical organizations on a basis of mutual advantage and reciprocity. Amongst possible measures of co-operation which will be further examined by the State Commission and the appropriate British authorities are the exchange of information and of research workers between DSIR research establishments and other research laboratories and corresponding institutions in Czechoslovakia; the exchange of information and experience in the planning and organization of research; and the exchange of scientific films.

'The Czechoslovak delegation invited HM Government to arrange for a British delegation to pay a return visit early next year in order to acquaint itself with the organization of scientific research and with recent technological developments in Czechoslovakia and to hold further discussions with the State Commission about future exchanges'.

Monsieur Aimé Barou, President of the Administration Council of Bank, Trade and Industries, of the Ivory Coast Republic, West Africa (second left) visited the APV Company factory in Crawley during his recent short stay in England. He is seen here with Dr. R. Seligman (second right), President of the APV Company Ltd., and Mr. M. J. P. Martin (right), sales manager of APV Exports Ltd. The Minister was accompanied by Mr. Guenebault (left), of the Board of Trade.

Broadsheets on Britain: The Commonwealth today

THE REDUCTION of barriers to world trade has been much in the news lately. Because their economies are increasingly dependent on world conditions, nearly all the Commonwealth countries belong to the main international trading organizations who seek to achieve it. Over two-thirds of total Commonwealth exports now go to non-Commonwealth markets and nearly all Commonwealth countries are extending the range of their foreign trade. They need bigger outlets for their goods than Britain alone could supply.

The rapid economic and political changes in the Commonwealth are described in the latest broadsheet (No. 21) in the 'Looking Ahead' series, 'The Commonwealth Today.' It also describes the economic links – trade, investment and aid – between Britain and other Commonwealth countries, and explains Commonwealth preference, the system of consultation, and the changes in trade between Commonwealth countries. Copies are available free from Circulation Section (H), Publications Division, Central Office of Information, Hercules Road, London, S.E.1.

New Board of Trade sub-office for Cumberland and Westmorland

FURTHER TO THE notice which appeared in the *Board of Trade Journal* on June 26, 1964, the Board of Trade sub-office was opened in Workington on Monday, July 20.

The address and telephone number are as follows: Board of Trade, Sub-Office for Cumberland and Westmorland, West Riding House, 4 Oxford Street, Workington, Cumberland. (Tel. Workington 3788).

Assistant Official Receiver in Bankruptcy

THE BOARD OF TRADE announce that Mr. Reginald Frederick Wood has been appointed an Assistant Official Receiver in Bankruptcy attached to the High Court and that his appointment as an Assistant Official Receiver for the Bankruptcy District of the County Courts of Croydon, Guildford and Kingston-upon-Thames has been revoked, consequent upon his new appointment.

This appointment and revocation took effect on July 20, 1964.

Telephone cable link with Japan

THE FIRST direct telephone route from Europe to Japan to use submarine cable for all its transoceanic links was opened on July 13 when Colonel D. McMillan, Director of External Telecommunications in the Post Office, spoke from London to Tokyo, to Mr. Ohno, President of Kokusai Denshin Denwa Co., the Japanese international communication company. Afterwards, Mr. C. M. MacLehose, Head of the Far Eastern Department of the Foreign Office, spoke to Mr. D. Cheke, HM Minister in Tokyo, and passed to him a personal message from Mr. Butler for delivery to the Japanese Minister of Foreign Affairs. This was followed by a conversation between the Japanese Minister of Foreign Affairs and Mr. Shima, the Japanese Ambassador in London.

Hitherto telephone calls to Japan have been carried in the TAT cables to the United States and then by radio to Tokyo. They will now be carried via CANTAT and the trans-Canada microwave link to Vancouver, thence in the COMPAC cable from Vancouver to Hawaii, where COMPAC is linked with the recently completed American/Japanese trans-Pacific cable (TPC) to Japan.

Telegraph and telex circuits to Japan will soon be routed in the same way to give an improved 24-hour service. At present the radio circuits to Japan are affected by fading for several hours a day.

The provision of these new facilities is timely. In October this year the Olympic Games will be held in Tokyo and the new cable route will be invaluable in handling the very heavy demand from Britain and Europe for sound broadcasts, Press reports and pictures and the many telegrams of good wishes and congratulations sent to competitors at the games.

British Shipbuilding Mission to China

A FIVE-MAN British Shipbuilding Mission left London for Peking on July 15 to study the shipping needs of the People's Republic of China and to investigate business prospects. With members drawn from shipyards building various classes of tonnage, the mission is representative of the industry as a whole, and is empowered to negotiate on behalf of member firms of the Shipbuilding Conference.

Applications for temporary exemption from import duty

THE BOARD OF TRADE are considering applications for the temporary exemption from import duty of the materials listed below on the grounds that these materials are not made in this country or the Commonwealth or the supply available from these sources is not substantial having regard to the existing United Kingdom demand.

Representations are invited from manufacturers in this country or agents of Commonwealth manufacturers who consider they are, or will be within a reasonable period, in a position to supply a substantial proportion of the United Kingdom demand for these materials, or who are interested in their future production.

Temporary exemptions come into effect on the operative date of the Treasury Order in which the materials are specified and normally continue until the end of the current calendar year, when they are reviewed.

Interested parties who wish to make representations should address them to Tariff Division, Board of Trade, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1, preferably through a Trade Association, giving the respective reference shown below and stating whether their names may be passed to the applicants for temporary exemption. Representations should be received by August 7, 1964.

Tariff heading	Proposed definition for exemption purposes	Applied for as	Exemption required until	Reference
28.29	Potassium fluoride containing not more than 0·1% by weight of silicates calculated as K_2SiF_6.	Potassium fluoride anhydrous purified.	December 31, 1964	6432
28.47	*di*Sodium molybdate .	Sodium molybdate . .	December 31, 1964	6535
29.14	Methyl chloroformate .	Methyl chloroformate .	December 31, 1964	6532
29.20	Dimethyl carbonate .	Dimethyl carbonic ester .	December 31, 1964	5608
30.03	Preparations, being in the form of capsules containing not less than 70% by weight of acetazolamide.	Diamox sustets . .	December 31, 1964	6486
38.14	Anti-knock preparations containing not less than 60% by weight of tetraethyl-lead.	Lead alkyl anti-knock compounds containing tetraethyl-lead.	December 31, 1964	6537
56.02	Continuous filament tow, crimped, of cellulose acetate for the manufacture of man-made fibres (discontinuous).	Cellulose acetate tow .	December 31, 1964	7984
85.25	Cap and pin insulator units suitable for use on 400 KV overhead electrical transmission lines, of height not less than 8 in. nor more than 9 in., comprising a galvanised bell-shaped cap of depth and width each not less than 5 in. nor more than 6 in., a circular brown ribbed porcelain disc of diameter not less than 12 in. nor more than 14 in. and a ball-ended steel pin of minimum diameter not less than 0·9 in.	Suspension and tension insulators.	December 31, 1964	8105

Note:
The application advertised in the *Board of Trade Journal* dated July 17, 1964 as Viocymin sulphate should have read as follows:

29.44	Viomycin sulphate . .	As in previous column .	December 31, 1964	6520

Imports from Poland

THE BOARD OF TRADE, in Notice to Importers No. 1078, dated July 23, 1964, gave details of new licensing arrangements for imports into the United Kingdom from Poland for the period July 1, 1964, to June 30, 1965. These arrangements have already been published in the *Board of Trade Journal* of June 5, 1964 (page 1237).

Copies of Notice to Importers No. 1078 and licence application forms may be obtained from Import Licensing Branch, Board of Trade, Hilgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 7163).

Removal of five agreements from the RTA Register

THE BOARD OF TRADE have given directions to the Registrar of Restrictive Trading Agreements under Section 12 of the Restrictive Trade Practices Act 1956 authorizing him to remove from the Register all particulars of the following five agreements:

(i) between the members of the Kapok Trade Association;
(ii) between the members of the British Federation of Elastic Web Manufacturers;
(iii) between the South Wales Electricity Board and the Wales Gas Board;
(iv) between the members of the Broadland Owners' Association;
(v) between the members of the Norfolk and Suffolk Broads Yacht Owners' Association.

Section 12 of the Act provides that the Board of Trade may, upon representations from the Registrar, give directions authorizing him to remove from the Register particulars of such agreements of which particulars are for the time being entered therein as appear to the Board of Trade to be of no substantial economic significance.

Section 12 (3) of the Act requires the Board of Trade to lay before each House of Parliament a statement containing particulars of the agreements to which the directions relate and this was done on July 21.

Notes: The agreements to be removed from the Register relate to the following matters:—

(i) *Kapok*
The agreement provides for recommended standard terms of contract for the buying and selling of kapok.

(ii) *Elastic Web*
The agreement relates to a recommendation about settlement discounts.

(iii) *Electricity and Gas Boards*
The two Boards have agreed the terms on which they will supply appliances for instructional purposes to domestic science centres run by local education authorities.

(iv) *Broadland Owners*
The agreement provides for minimum standards of accommodation and equipment for comfort, health and safety. Provisions relating to the appointment of a sole agent and to charges and terms and conditions for hire of craft are no longer in force.

(v) *Norfolk and Suffolk Broads Yacht Owners*
The agreement provides for recommended standards of accommodation and equipment for comfort, health and safety and for recommended conditions of hire. Provisions relating to the appointment of a sole agent and to hire charges are no longer in force.

Sixty-five previous directions have been issued by the Board of Trade under Section 12. The last seven directions were issued on July 2, 1964.

Consumer Council's first annual report

THE FIRST annual report of the Consumer Council was presented by Mr. Edward Heath, Secretary of State for Industry, Trade and Regional Development, on July 21. The report which was published on July 23 gives an account of the Council's activities since its establishment in March 1963, and of the subjects with which it has been concerned in its first year. It also gives details of the Council's organization, membership and publications. The Consumer Council was appointed by the Secretary of State in 1963 as an independent body. The Government are not responsible for any views expressed by the Council.

Copies can be obtained from H.M. Stationery Office. Price 2s., by post 2s. 3d.

Application for exemption from import duty of vulcanized fibre rejected

THE BOARD OF TRADE gave notice, on December 31, 1963 (see *Board of Trade Journal* of January 3, 1964, page 7), that an application for the removal of the import duty on vulcanized fibre was under consideration. The Board of Trade now announce that, after full consideration of the case, the application has been rejected.

Parliamentary Answers

Below is a selection of Parliamentary answers of interest to trade and industry

WEDNESDAY, JULY 15

British Lion sale proceeds

Mr. Edward Heath, Secretary of State for Industry, Trade and Regional, Development was asked whether the proceeds from the sale of British Lion had yet been re-lent to the National Film Finance Corporation. In reply he said 'Yes'. Following the completion of the discussions, a report of which was given in a reply to a question on May 7, the full sum which we had received from the sale of British Lion had been made available to the National Film Finance Corporation.

Trade with Spain

The Secretary of State gave details of what trade and commerce were carried on between the United Kingdom and Spain during the period 1945 to 1951; and, taking October, 1945, as equalling 100, what was the annual percentage rise or fall in such trade in monetary terms for each year from October, 1945, to October, 1951. The report is to be found in *Hansard* of July 15.

Import of carbide

Details of the annual import of carbide into this country over the last five years are given in *Hansard* of July 15.

Labelling of textiles

In the House of Lords, Lord Drumalbyn, Minister of State, Board of Trade, gave the following answer concerning the proposed help by the Consumer Council in its promotion of a national labelling scheme by legislation requiring disclosure of the fibre content of textile goods, what action was contemplated by HM Government to protect shoppers when purchasing clothing and other textiles made to resemble wool goods; and what was the attitude of HM Government towards the recognition of the symbol 'Woolmark', as a means of guaranteeing to the consumer the quality of the product that was being offered.

Lord Drumalbyn said that the Consumer Council were investigating, with other interested bodies, the possibility of devising a 'national labelling scheme' and that they had suggested that one of the basic principles was that the scheme should be a voluntary and not a statutory one. The Merchandise Marks Acts, 1887 to 1953, made it an offence to apply to goods a false or misleading description as to the material of which they were composed. The Molony Committee recommended that revised merchandise marks legislation should also provide power to require the labelling of designated goods with prescribed information. The preliminary proposals for such legislation included provision for such power. The symbol 'Woolmark' could be officially recognized by its acceptance for registration as a certification trade mark. As soon as application was completed the Secretary of State would consider whether it could be accepted.

THURSDAY, JULY 16

Conditions in cotton industry

The Secretary of State was asked whether he was satisfied that import tariffs and quota arrangements were now such as would secure a position in the United Kingdom which would provide for the cotton industry fair competitive conditions, allowing for growth and stability of employment; and if he would make a statement. In reply he said: 'I am satisfied that the arrangements we have made for the regulation of imports of cotton textiles – together with the faster expansion of the domestic economy – have contributed to the steady and significant improvement which has taken place in the cotton industry over the past months. The arrangements under which certain overseas suppliers restrain exports to the United Kingdom run out at the end of 1965. I am seeing the Cotton Board next week about proposals they have made for protection of the cotton industry after this time. The arrangements to operate after the end of next year can only be settled after consultation with various interested parties including major suppliers in the Commonwealth. The Government are well aware that the United Kingdom already imports from developing countries a higher proportion of the cotton textiles she uses than any other major industrialized country. They consider that the arrangements to operate after 1965 should provide as clear as possible a basis on which our own producers, and other suppliers of cotton textiles to the British market, can make their plans.'

Exports of nuclear reactors

Asked if he was satisfied that graphite moderated nuclear reactors for electricity generation could be sold abroad at competitive prices, Mr. Edward du Cann, Minister of State Board of Trade, said that the competitiveness of different types of reactor depended on such factors as – capital and running costs and suitability for local conditions. He thought there should be reasonable prospects for the sale abroad of graphite moderated reactors.

Cinema trade

The Secretary of State was asked to make a statement on measures to deal with monopolistic practices in the cinema trade; what consideration he had given to the report of the Cinematograph Films Council; and whether he would make a statement on the future of the industry. In reply he said that the allegations of abuse of a monopoly position and the Cinematograph Films Council's recommendation that, if it were practicable, a larger measure of competition in film exhibition would be advantageous were receiving close attention. He would make a statement on them as soon as his consultations and consideration of the important and difficult issues that arose had been completed.

In reply to a further question as to the steps he would take to ensure fairness as between pay-television operators and cinema exhibitors in respect of contributions to film production; and when he would introduce legislation for the purpose, the Secretary of State referred the questioner to the speech which Mr. David Price, Parliamentary Secretary Board of Trade, made on July 9 when the House considered an amendment to the films levy Regulations.

Resale Prices Bill

The Resale Prices Act 1964 received the Royal Assent on July 16.

ECGD and export of building materials

A questioner asked, in view of the decline by £3,000,000 in exports of building materials and components in the last four years, what steps he was taking by way of credits under the Export Credits Guarantees Department or otherwise to ensure that those sections of the building materials industry whose exports had declined made a greater contribution to the export drive. In reply the Minister of State said 'All the services which H.M. Government provide to help exporters are available to this industry as to others. Exports of building materials and components covered under the insurance facilities of the Export Credits Guarantee Department have risen by nearly £7 million in the last four years, from £16½ million in 1959 to £23½ million in 1963.

ECGD – India and Pakistan

The Minister of State said he was satisfied that the present policy of the Export Credits Guarantee Department for guaranteeing export credits for India and Pakistan was adequate to ensure that United Kingdom exports to these two countries kept pace with those of the United Kingdom competitors.

Length of wallpaper rolls

The Secretary of State was asked if he was aware that some wallpaper companies had now made their rolls 10 metres long, so conforming to European Common Market standards, instead of the previous 13½ yards, thus shortening each roll by 2½ yards while keeping the price the same; and if he would introduce legislation to prevent this practice.

In reply the Minister of State said: 'No Sir, my information is that a roll of British wallpaper used to be 11½, not 13½ yards long. To facilitate our export trade, the British industry has successfuly worked to secure a standard European length of 10.05 metres, which is almost exactly 11 yards. This is not a matter which seems to me to justify Government intervention, particularly as our exports are increasing substantially.'

Expansion in Scotland

In reply to a question as to how many applications for expansion or development in Scotland were received by the Board of Trade for the years ended March 31, 1963 and March 31, 1964, the Secretary of State said that 146 applications for industrial development certificates for Scotland were received in the year ended March 31, 1963, and 177 in the following year.

Employment at motor vehicles factories

Asked what was the estimated employment at the two motor vehicle factories at Bathgate and Linwood, set up with Government assistance under the Local Employment Act, the Secretary of State said that: 'It is estimated that the employment to be provided by the two motor vehicle factories would be 5,600 and 3,500 respectively.

Holidays abroad

In reply to a question on how many people spent holidays abroad in 1950 and 1963, respectively, the Minister of State said: 'The British Travel and Holidays Association estimates that about 4½ million British residents took holidays abroad in 1963. No information is available for 1950, but the comparable figure for 1951 was about 1½ million. These estimates are based on sample surveys in these years.'

New Books

Bills of lading in the export trade

The effects on shipping and commercial practice of the provisions of the Merchant Shipping (Liability of Shipowners and Others) Act, 1958, and of a number of important cases decided in the courts as a result of the closing of the Suez Canal in November 1956, have had great significance for exporters and shipping agents in their handling of bills of lading. These developments are now fully incorporated in the literature of the subject by the publication of the 17th edition of **Scrutton on Charterparties and Bills of Lading,** by Sir William Lennox McNair and others (599 pages. Sweet & Maxwell, 90s.), an authoritative work which had undergone both rearrangement and restyling since its previous edition nine years ago, in order to accommodate the changes usefully. Of the three functions of a bill of lading – to act as a receipt for goods shipped, to provide evidence of the terms and conditions of carriage, and to serve as a document of title to the goods described in it – perhaps the most interesting for general export practice is its acceptance as a document of title. By mercantile custom dating from the sixteenth century, possession of the bill of lading is in many respects equivalent to possession of the goods to which it relates; this has consequential advantages for the consignor, who can use the bill as a basis for credit while awaiting payment for the goods consigned, and for the consignee, who can dispose of the goods by sale while they are still *en route* to him. (Similar acceptance does not generally extend to waybills and consignment notes for rail and air freight). *Scrutton* has a 32-page section on this aspect of the legal requirements of a bill of lading, in contrast to C. M. Schmitthoff's *The Export Trade* (4th edition, 1962. Sweet & Maxwell, 65s.), which deals with it mainly in the course of a 54-page general chapter on the carriage of goods by sea and air. For credit purposes, the essential features of a bill of lading for a c.i.f. contract are included in A. G. Davis's *Law Relating to Commercial Letters of Credit* (3rd ed. 1963. Pitman, 30s.) which, with other works on this aspect of the subject, was discussed in the *Board of Trade Journal* of November 1, 1963 (page 955). In most transactions carried out with a bill of lading, it is a prerequisite that the bill be a 'clean' one – that is, one on which the shipowner or carrier has not superimposed clauses qualifying the 'good order and condition' in which the goods are stated to have been shipped or received for shipment. The International Chamber of Commerce's Brochure 223, *The Problem of Clean Bills of Lading* (1963. 22 pages. 4s. 6d. from the I.C.C., 52 High Holborn, London, W.C.1), gives recommendations on the clauses that should be used on the face of a bill in order to avoid such superimpositions.

TS Marknadsstatistik 1964. Tidningsstatistik AB, Stockholm (about 470 pages in loose-leaf. £21 from the Swedish Chamber of Commerce for the United Kingdom, 14 Trinity Square, London, E.C.3). This is the fourth edition of a compilation of market statistics for Sweden, issued by the Swedish audit bureau of circulation as an aid to market research. It is a 'quick statistical reference guide' which the publishers promise to keep up to date with supplements, and in which the statistics provide much more detailed information that can generally be obtained from Swedish official statistical publications (though it does not identify its sources). These statistics are arranged according to 'newspaper areas', because these areas are said to form a natural frame of reference for local distribution, communications and business, and to have proved ideal units for the preparation of sales and advertising market data. The detailed tables for each area are supplemented by numerous maps and diagrams, and provide information on geography and climate, population and households, private income, agriculture and fishery etc., trade and industry, communications, housing, private consumption, labour market, wages, employment, schools and leisure activities, public health, advertising media, and in the last section market profiles for the area, showing regional deviations from the national averages. The majority of tables refer to 1961 and earlier years, although there are some 1962 and 1963 figures. The volume, which is in Swedish, includes English translations of contents, index and column headings, and summaries in English of important textual matter.

National Consumer is a new quarterly journal issued by the National Federation of Consumer Groups, 13 Buckingham Street, London, W.C.2 (subscription 20s., a year to non-members). Its declared aim is to provide a collective voice for the 77 local consumer groups which exist in the country (and of which 65 also publish their own magazines), and to highlight conclusions from local investigations by these groups which have a significance beyond their own boundaries. The first issue is dated Summer 1964 and has 30 pages. It contains articles, among others, on washing-machine sales by post, children's shoes, knitting machine vendors and doorstep magazine salesmen. It also contains a directory of local consumer groups; and an index to the latest local group consumer reports received by the Federation, bringing up to date a *Cumulative Index*, 1962-64 of such reports that has been separately published by the Federation at 2s. 6d.

British Shipbuilding Facilities and Services, 1964. Shipbuilding Conference, (161 pages. Free from the Shipbuilding Conference, 21 Grosvenor Place, London S.W.1.). This is a revision of the first (1962) edition of the official guide to the facilities offered by members of the Shipbuilding Conference and its allied organizations. The directory covers British shipbuilding, marine engine building and ship repairing establishments. It is divided into geographical sections, within which individual firms are listed alphabetically. Each entry contains information about the company's address, directors and associated firms, and gives details of the activities of the firm and the types of ships built. Statistics of each company's equipment, berths, dry docks, etc. are clearly set out in tabulated form, in contrast with the descriptive textual form in which they ocurred in the previous edition. The book includes both alphabetical and classified indices to the firms mentioned, and numerous maps showing the locations of yards and engineworks. The final section lists a number of research associations and national commercial organizations in the field.

Key to the Literature on Jute and the Jute Industry, by R. J. Cruickshank. (10 pages. Free from the British Jute Trade Research Association, Kinnoull Road, Dundee, Scotland). This is the first separately published comprehensive bibliography on jute since the one published by the American Library of Congress in 1920 (with its supplement in 1936). The present compilation contains about 100 references to items, mainly in English, on the history and development of the industry, on economic aspects of marketing, manufacturing and production, and on botanical, cultural and technical aspects of jute. Most entries are annotated, and the description of publications generally include details of size, price (of in-print books) and availability.

Other publications

DISCOUNTED CASH FLOW AND CORPORATE PLANNING by A. M. Alfred. Woolwich Economic Papers Number 3. 22 pages. Woolwich Polytechnic, Dept. of Economics and Management, Wellington Street, London, S.E.18. 3s. 6d.

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS: A GUIDE FOR AMERICAN BUSINESSMEN. 72 pages. Free from the Chase Manhattan Bank, 6 Lombard Street, London, E.C.3.

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Statistics

The economy: selected indicators

Series expressed as index numbers and seasonally adjusted except where otherwise shown

	GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (expenditure estimates)	INDEX OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION	CONSUMERS' INCOME AND EXPENDITURE				FIXED CAPITAL EXPENDITURE					CHANGES IN STOCKS			
			Personal disposable income	Total consumers' expenditure		Retail sales	Total	Selected components				Total	Selected components		
								Manufacturing industry	Distributive and service industries	Dwellings	Public sector excluding dwellings		Manufacturing industry	Wholesalers	Retailers
	at 1958 prices		at current prices		at 1958 prices	at 1961 prices	at 1958 prices					at 1958 prices			
Base of index	1958	1958	1958	1958	1958	1961	1958	1958	1958	1958	1958	series shown in £ million			
Value in base year, £m.	19,957	—	16,034	15,212	15,212	9,095	3,486	922	688	391	1,205				
1959	103	105	106	105	104	95	108	94	115	113	109	+174	+ 73	+15	+49
1960	108	112	114	110	108	98	118	110	127	129	114	+592	+320	+48	+37
1961	112	114	122	115	111	100	129	130	135	137	121	+297	+230	+36	+ 4
1962	112	115	126	122	112	101	127	119	130	140	124	+113	+ 33	+22	+40
1963	116	119	134	128	117	103	129	107	131	144	132	+135	+ 89	+15	+27
1962															
3rd quarter	112	116	127	122	113	101	128	116	134	146	123	+ 57	+ 15	+23	+19
4th quarter	113	115	130	124	114	101	125	111	127	137	124	+ 10	— 9	+ 9	+25
1963															
1st quarter	112	113	129	124	113	101	115	104	126	101	118	— 20	+ 56	—16	— 3
2nd quarter	116	118	131	127	116	102	129	109	128	149	129	+ 42	— 9	+22	— 3
3rd quarter	116	120	136	130	119	105	134	106	130	159	138	— 34	— 33	—19	— 8
4th quarter	122	124	138	131	119	105	139	109	140	166	144	+147	+ 75	+28	+41
1964															
1st quarter		126*		133	120	106	144*	115	143	170	150	+96*	+ 94	— 4	+ 3
1963															
November	..	124	..	..	..	104	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
December	..	125	..	..	..	106	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1964															
January	..	126	..	..	..	107	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
February	..	126	..	..	..	105	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
March	..	126*	..	..	..	105	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
April	..	126*	..	..	..	106	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
May	..		..	..	..	104	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

	ORDERS		PRICES AND COSTS					LABOUR						IMPORTS	EXPORTS	BALANCE OF PAYMENTS: current balance
	Engineering industries: orders on hand†	Textiles and clothing industries: orders on hand†	Index of retail prices		Wholesale price index: non-food manufacturing industry		Hourly wage rates: all industries and workers†	Wholly unemployed excluding school leavers			Unfilled vacancies for adults					
			Index†	% change on year earlier	Basic materials and fuel used†	Manufactured products: home sales†		Mid-month or monthly average†	Change from previous period†	Normal seasonal change	Mid-month or monthly average†	Change from previous period†	Normal seasonal change	at current prices		
Base of index	Dec. 1958	Apr. 1959	Jan. 17, 1956 (Derived series from January 1963)		1954	1954	Jan. 31, 1956	series shown in thousands						1958	1959	series shown in £ million
Value in base year, £m.	..	..	—		—	—	—							3,748	3,176	
1959	101	135	109·6	+0·6	103·4	114·2	117·4	433	+ 31	..	157	+21	..	106	105	+140
1960	117	136	110·7	+1·0	104·5	116·0	122·5	337	— 96	..	212	+55	..	121	112	—258
1961	120	104	114·5	+3·4	104·4	119·1	130·3	305	— 32	..	213	+ 1	..	117	116	— 10
1962	115	100	119·3	+4·2	103·0	120·6	136·2	419	+114	..	149	—64	..	120	119	+102
1963	135	117	121·7	+2·0	104·5	122·0	141·3	502	+ 83	..	144	— 5	..	129	128	+121
1962																
3rd quarter	119	92	119·7	+3·8	102·2	120·8	137·3	390	+ 3	—34	156	—16	+ 7	123	121	— 181
4th quarter	115	100	119·6	+2·6	102·5	121·1	138·3	491	+101	+49	120	—36	—32	120	120	+ 40
1963																
1st quarter	117	100	121·4	+3·1	103·6	121·4	139·4	627	+136	+42	113	— 7	— 5	120	123	+ 71
2nd quarter	123	105	122·1	+1·6	104·2	121·8	140·9	504	—123	—58	147	+34	+33	127	127	+ 30
3rd quarter	130	100	121·3	+1·3	104·2	122·1	141·5	428	— 76	—34	157	+10	+ 6	132	131	+ 14
4th quarter	135	117	122·1	+2·1	106·1	122·6	143·3	450	+ 22	+50	157	Nil	—34	135	132	+ 6
1964																
1st quarter	140*	121*	123·2	+1·5	107·9	124·0	145·8	445	— 5	+42	182	+25	— 5	145	134	— 62
2nd quarter			125·5	+2·8	107·9*	124·5*		355	— 90	—58	230	+48	+33	147*	133*	
1963																
November	133	119	122·2	+2·2	106·5	122·5	143·1	456	+ 8	+19	157	— 3	—16	135	129	..
December	135	117	122·4	+1·8	106·8	122·9	145·1	447	— 9	— 1	155	— 2	—11	142	137	..
1964																
January	136*	119*	123·0	+1·9	107·5	123·7	145·4	471	+ 24	+41	166	+11	— 1	146	123	..
February	137*	121*	123·1	+1·2	108·2	123·9	145·7	451	— 20	+ 2	178	+12	+ 6	144	139	..
March	140*	121*	123·6	+1·5	108·1	124·3	146·2	413	— 38	—19	202	+24	+10	145	141	..
April	146*	123*	124·7	+2·0	108·1*	124·4*	146·7	394	— 19	—20	212	+10	+14	146	127	..
May		126*	125·7	+2·9	107·6*	124·5*	147·0	357	— 37	—23	227	+15	+ 9	144	140	
June			126·2	+3·4	107·9*	124·6*		315	— 42	—33	251	+24	+13	151*	132*	

† NOT seasonally adjusted. * Provisional.

Provisional figures of UK trade in June

MR. EDWARD HEATH, Secretary of State for Industry, Trade and Regional Development, made the following comment in reference to the provisional figures of United Kingdom Trade for June at the meeting of the National Production Advisory Council for Industry held in London on July 17.

'The figures may appear disappointing even after averaging the last few months' figures to reduce the erratic movements. Exports, he continued, were higher in the first half of this year than in the second half of last year, though the growth had not been as much as we needed. We must have a more rapid expansion of exports if the British economy was to grow.

'As exports had been very erratic this year, the quarterly figures were uneven and the latest results indicated that the underlying course of exports was upward but not so strongly upward as appeared likely a month ago.

'Imports which were growing very quickly at the beginning of the year when there was a sharp increase in stockbuilding were now growing much more slowly. Increasing imports were usually associated with increasing economic activity at home. There was a deficit on visible trade in the first quarter and there was still a deficit in the second. We must look for a marked improvement,' he concluded.

Note:

Full details of the United Kingdom trade in June will be published in next week's Board of Trade Journal.

Seasonally adjusted values

United Kingdom exports in June were £348 million, imports were £473 million and re-exports £12 million.

Exports

After eliminating normal seasonal variation United Kingdom exports in the second quarter were 1 per cent less than in the first quarter. In the first six months of the year they were 4 per cent more than the average for the year 1963.

Imports

On the same basis imports in the second quarter were 2 per cent more than in the first quarter. In the first six months of the year they were 14 per cent more than the average for the year 1963.

Re-exports

Seasonally adjusted re-exports in the second quarter were £13 million a month compared with £12 million a month in the first quarter. The monthly average for 1963 was £13 million.

Trade balance

In the second quarter it is estimated that the deficit of visible trade in the balance of payments was £45 million a month seasonally adjusted. In the first quarter it was £36 million a month and in the year 1963 it averaged £4 million a month.

United Kingdom trade

Seasonally adjusted values — £ million per month

	Exports f.o.b.	Imports c.i.f.	Re-exports f.o.b.	Trade balance
1962	316	374	13	— 6
1963	340	402	13	— 4
1963 1st quarter	327	375	12	+ 7
2nd quarter	335	395	13	— 2
3rd quarter	346	412	13	— 9
4th quarter	348	422	13	—11
1964 1st quarter	356	453	12	—36
2nd quarter*	352	460	13	—45**
1964 January	326	457	11	—73
February	369	450	12	—17
March	373	451	13	—17
April	337	457	13	—54**
May	370	450	13	—19**
June*	348	473	12	—63**

*Provisional. **Estimated.

(*Continued in next column*)

Recorded values

United Kingdom exports in June were valued at £349·8 million, imports at £466·3 million and re-exports at £11·6 million.

£ million per month

	Exports f.o.b.	Imports c.i.f.	Re-exports f.o.b.
1963 1st quarter	332·6	381·3	13·3
2nd quarter	343·6	397·5	13·3
3rd quarter	324·9	400·7	11·6
4th quarter	359·0	427·2	13·2
1964 1st quarter	360·1	460·4	12·8
2nd quarter*	363·6	465·8	13·1
April	342·5	481·3	14·0
May	398·6	449·7	13·7
June*	349·8	466·3	11·6

*Provisional.

Notes:

Trade balance. The monthly figures for the trade balance – strictly the 'balance of visible trade on a balance of payments basis' – are estimates and are only published seasonally adjusted. They are consistent with the quarterly balance of payments statistics and are intended, taking runs of several months together, to give the best guidance to the trend which can be deduced from the monthly trade figures. They exclude insurance and freight, included in the valuation of imports in the Trade Accounts, which in so far as they are paid abroad are included in the invisibles account; there are also other differences between the Trade Accounts figures and those used in the balance of payments statistics.

It is misleading to calculate, using the Trade Accounts figures as they stand, the difference between imports and exports plus re-exports and describe this as the trade gap.

Business Monitor: Production Series

THE following titles and issues of Business Monitor Production Series are now available, and copies may be obtained by annual subscription from H.M. Stationery Office, P.O. Box 569, London, S.E.1:

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Index of retail prices for June

THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR have announced that at June 16 the official index figure which measures changes in the average level of retail prices compared with the level at January 16, 1962 (taken as 100), was 107·4, compared with 107·0 at May 12. The rise in the index during the month was due mainly to higher prices for beef and some other items of food.

Production survey for the second quarter, 1964

IN THE TENTH of the quarterly production surveys conducted by the National Association of British Manufacturers the picture presented is still one of generally rising production. The report states that the position, although good, is slightly less encouraging than for the first quarter of the year and this is also true in respect of the forecast for the third quarter.

Appointments to National Film Finance Corporation

MR. C. H. SCOTT has accepted the invitation of Mr. Edward Heath, Secretary of State for Industry, Trade and Regional Development to become chairman of the National Film Finance Corporation on September 5, in succession to Sir Nutcombe Hume. Sir Nutcombe has been chairman of the Corporation since 1955, and agreed last September to serve for a further year at the request of the Board of Trade.

The Board of Trade also announce that Sir Leslie Robinson has accepted the Secretary of State's invitation to become a member of the Board of the NFFC. Sir Leslie will represent the Corporation on the Board of Directors of British Lion Films Ltd.

Notes – Mr. Scott's appointment is for the remaining period of the Corporation's statutory life, i.e. until March 8, 1967. Sir Leslie Robinson's appointment, which begins immediately, similarly runs for the remainder of the Corporation's statutory life.

Sir Nutcombe Hume is chairman of Charterhouse Investment Trust Group. He has been chairman of the National Film Finance Corporation since 1955, and was chairman of British Lion Films Ltd., from 1955 to 1957.

Mr. C. H. Scott has been on the Board of NFFC since its inception in 1949 and deputy chairman since 1959. He is a partner in Slaughter & May, Solicitors.

Sir Leslie Robinson was a Second Secretary at the Board of Trade from 1955 until his retirement in 1963. He is associated with J. Henry Schroder Wagg and Co. Ltd., and several other companies.

The Corporation's right to nominate a Director to the British Lion Board was one of the conditions of the sale of its shareholding in the company announced by the Secretary of State in Parliament on February 4.

Registrations of British and foreign films

The following are details of films registered by the Board of Trade under the Films Act, 1960, during the week ended Friday, July 17, 1964.
Where the title appears in italics the film forms part of a series. Br/E indicates that the film is a British quota film.

Title of Film	Registered in the name of	Maker's Name	Registered No.	Playing Time Minutes	Date of Registration
		BRITISH			
Who Was Maddox	Warner-Pathe Distributors Ltd.	Merton Park Productions Ltd.	Br/E 29616	62	July 13
Look at Life Series 22:					
Donkey Work	Rank Film Distributors Ltd.	Rank Film Distributors Ltd.	Br/E 29619	9	July 14
A Hard Day's Night	United Artists Corp. Ltd.	Proscenium Films Ltd.	Br/E 29620	87	July 15
Swinging U.K.	" "	Harold Baim Productions Ltd.	Br/E 29621	28	July 15
Movietone News 1831A	Twentieth Century-Fox Film Co. Ltd.	British Movietonews Ltd.	Br/E 29420	7	July 17
Movietone News 1832	" "	" "	Br/E 29421	7	July 17
Pathe News 64-57	Warner-Pathe Distributors Ltd.	Associated British-Pathe Ltd.	Br/E 29532	7	July 17
Pathe News 64-58	" "	" "	Br/E 29533	7	July 17
		FOREIGN			
The Savage Hordes	Eagle Films Ltd.	Explorer Film 58, Rome, and Comptoir Francais du Film Production, Paris	F 29617	82	July 13
Pride of the Regiment	Contemporary Films Ltd.	F. Gardiner	F 29618	13	July 13
The Face of War	Gala Film Distributors Ltd.	Minerva International Films Ltd., Stockholm	F 29622	98	July 16
The Swords of lood (Cartouche)	" "	Film Sonor, Paris, and Vides, Rome	F 29623	97	July 16
The Magnificent Showman	Rank Film Distributors Ltd.	Bronston-Midway Productions	F 29624	138	July 16

AMENDMENT TO THE REGISTER:
The registration particulars of the film 'La Belle Americaine' (F 27836) registered on October 23, 1962, have been amended to provide the additional title 'What a Chassis'.

EXPORT DRIVE

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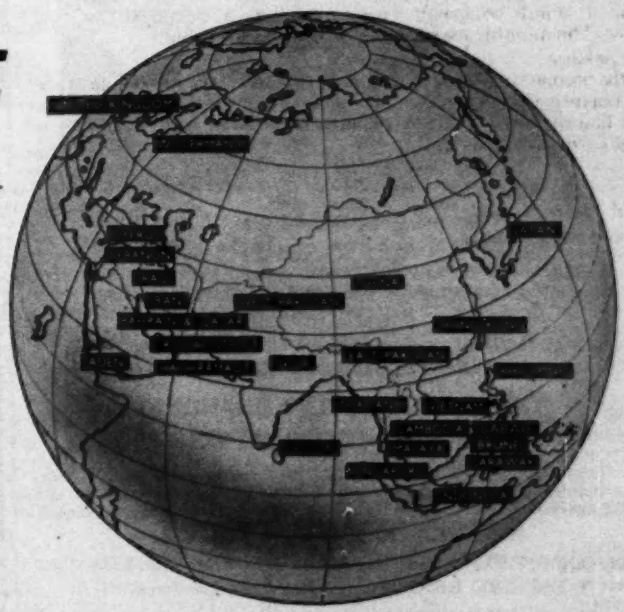

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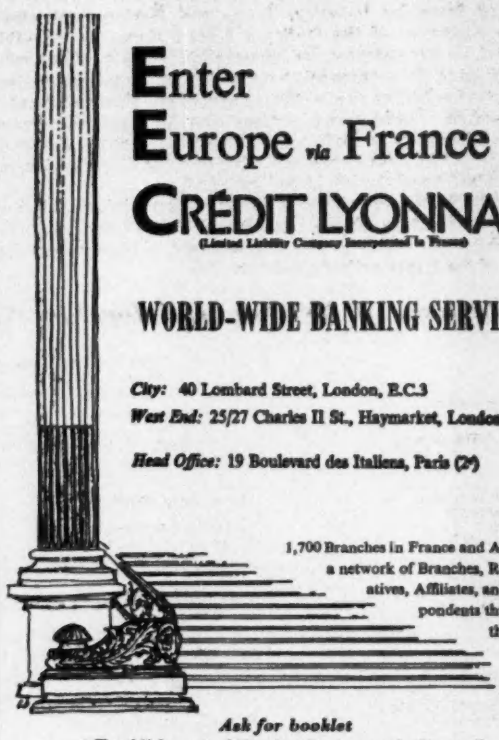
THE BRITISH BANK OF THE MIDDLE EAST
HEAD OFFICE: 7 King William Street, London EC4



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on

TUESDAY, 11 AUGUST, 1964

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Government surplus sales by auction

MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (AIR FORCE DEPARTMENT)

1964	Stores	Location	Auctioneers
July 27 .	The sale will include 25 Romney timber, Nissen and Seco huts and concrete buildings, lamp standards, cable, telegraph poles, 3,000 gallon fuel tank, 3 x 250 gallon water tanks and miscellaneous stores.	Royal Air Force Station, North Pickenham .	W. S. Hall & Palmer (AFD1), Watton, Thetford, Norfolk. (Tel. Watton 207).
July 29 .	Situated in a development area, the former airfield comprising 772 acres or thereabouts with indication of planning permission for the industrial development of the whole or part. Two hangars (F and J types) and several other useful buildings *in situ*. Water and electricity close by. The airfield is served by good metalled roads.	Pembrey Airfield, Carmarthenshire. (Just off the A484 Llanelly-Kidwelly road. Llanelly 5 miles, Carmarthen 14 miles).	Stephenson & Alexander (AFD1), 5 High Street, Cardiff. (Tel. Cardiff 26316).
July 30 .	Miscellaneous stores and equipment . .	No. 25 Maintenance Unit, Royal Air Force, Hartlebury and Royal Air Force, Hereford	Nock & Joseland (AFD1), Bank Buildings, Kidderminster, Worcs. (Tel. Kidderminster 2053).

The above sale will include a large quantity of clothing, footwear, mess tins, water bottles, packs, haversacks, rubber dinghies, ball and roller bearings, Leonides aero engines, aircraft spares and equipment, brake units, radio and electrical equipment, electric motors, cameras and photographic equipment, furniture, miscellaneous stores and equipment.

July 31 .	The sale will include one T2 hangar, 5 Butler sheds, 25 Nissen huts, 4 Quonset huts, Seco huts, 4 sectional huts, various oil storage tanks on bricks, 1 x 2,000 gallon underground storage tank, cable and poles, lamp standards and miscellaneous stores.	Royal Air Force Station, Bruntingthorpe .	Shakespear, McTurk & Graham (AFD1). 17 Wellington Street, Leicester. (Tel, Leicester 23987–9).
August 13 .	Miscellaneous stores and equipment . .	No. 14 Maintenance Unit, Royal Air Force, Carlisle.	Harrison & Hetherington Ltd. (AFD1), Botchergate, Carlisle. (Tel. Carlisle 26292).
August 19 .	Miscellaneous stores and equipment . .	No. 7 Maintenance Unit, Royal Air Force, Quedgeley, Royal Air Force Stations, Upavon and Hullavington.	Bruton Knowles & Co. (AFD1), Albion Chambers, King Street, Gloucester. (Tel. Gloucester 21267).

The above sale will include generators, diesel engines, transformers, marine engines, winches, marine tanks, marine spares, medical and X-ray equipment, hand tools, M.T. and aircraft tyres and spares, mobile cranes, dinghies, various clocks, furniture, including tables, chairs, lockers, wardrobes, and cupboards, mattresses, cases, acetate and miscellaneous equipment.

Sept. 4 .	Miscellaneous stores and equipment . .	No. 35 Maintenance Unit, Royal Air Force, Heywood.	Brady & Son (AFD1), 17 Warren Street, Stockport, Cheshire. (Tel. Stockport 2252).

Catalogues for the above sales may be obtained within 14 days of the advertised date of the sale, on application to the auctioneers. Catalogues for sales held at Maintenance Units cost 1s. 0d. each (*Postal orders only*), all other catalogues free.

MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (ARMY DEPARTMENT)

1964	Stores	Location	Auctioneers
July 28-30 .	Vehicles, industrial equipment, machine tools, pocket watches and miscellaneous stores, including:	Ordnance Disposal Depot, Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, London, S.E.18.	Fuller, Horsey, Sons & Cassell (Dept. L), 10 Lloyds Avenue, London, E.C.3. (Tel. Royal 4861).

Radial and other drills; grinders; milling machines; S.S. and S.C. capstan, screwcutting and other lathes; Brown & Sharpe auto screw machines; 6 in. pipe screwing machines; double seaming machine; injection moulding machine; woodworking machinery; 2 Sigmund-Rolls Royce diesel centrifugal pumping sets; roller conveyor; wireless and electronic equipment and stores; 3,000 pocket watches; 14,000 steel helmets; large quantity of miscellaneous furniture; tool kits; miscellaneous tools; blankets; khaki and other shirts; drawers; blouses various; battledress trousers; greatcoats; jersey pullovers; cap comforters; pyjama jackets and trousers; curtains and valances; 400 carpets; 12 tons of old carpet; 75 rolls stair carpet; 20 tons mixed rags; 8 tons old webbing; canvas covers; boots and shoes; kitbags; Coles Mk. VII, 5 ton petrol electric diesel lorry mounted crane; Ford 'Anglia' and 'Popular' saloons; Austin A50 'Cambridge'; Ford 'Escort' estate cars; Morris 4, 2 and 1 ton trucks; Bedford 10/12 cwt. utilicon vans; Hillman 'Husky' utility vans; Land Rover trucks and other miscellaneous stores.

Aug. 25 .	Engineering and electrical spares, clothing and miscellaneous stores	Ordnance Storage and Disposal Depot, Ruddington, Notts.	Walker, Walton & Hanson (Dept. L), Byard Lane, Bridlesmith Gate, Nottingham. (Tel. 54272).
Sept. 10 .	Plant, furniture, electrical and miscellaneous stores.	Ordnance Storage and Disposal Depot, Rotherwas, Hereford.	Russell, Baldwin & Bright Ltd. (Dept. L), 20 King Street, Hereford. (Tel. 4366).
Sept. 15 .	Clothing and textiles, electrical equipment and miscellaneous stores.	Command Ordnance Sub-Depot, Barlow, Nr. Selby, Yorks.	Bartle & Son (Dept. L), 50-52 Merrion Street, Leeds, 2. (Tel. Leeds 20898).

Catalogues for each sale shown above may be obtained from the appropriate auctioneer 14 days prior to date of sale, price 1s. 0d. (*Postal Orders only*).

SALE BY TENDER – MACHINE TOOLS

Pearn-Richards Universal No. 6 horizontal borer; Stirk and Waldrich planers.
Location: Royal Ordnance Factory, Kings Meadow Road, Nottingham.
New Super Progress centre lathes, Model 835.
Location: Ordnance Storage and Disposals Depot, Ruddington, Nottingham.

Application for tender forms should be made to Ministry of Defence, Directorate of Sales 4 (b) (ii), First Avenue House, High Holborn, London, W.C.1. Tender forms must be returned by 10 a.m. August 11, 1964. Permission to view on production of tender form only.

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Exhibitions and Fairs

British firms display at Tel Aviv trade fair

A REPORT FROM THE BRITISH EMBASSY, TEL AVIV

Mr. Mordechai Namir, Mayor of Tel Aviv (left) presenting an exhibitors medal to Mr. John Beith, British Ambassador, at a reception held on 'British Day' at the British Pavilion. With them are Mr. Almagor, director general of the Fair (second right); and Mr. Kenneth Mackenzie (right), Board of Trade.

THE INTERNATIONAL Trade Fair held in Tel Aviv, from June 16 to July 7, was the second exhibition of international status to be held in the State of Israel since its foundation. The venue, as in 1962, was the attractive Exhibition Gardens just outside Tel Aviv. The President of Israel, Mr. S. Z. Shazar, in the presence of several Government Ministers and the Mayor of Tel Aviv-Jaffa, opened the fair on June 5. Thirty-six countries featured separate national displays. A total of 1,150 firms, 40 per cent foreign, had stands.

The British Pavilion, designed by the Central Office of Information for the Board of Trade, covered an inside area of 500 square metres, together with an adjoining outside area of another 250 square metres. It featured several pictorial displays and an Inquiry Stand manned by staff of the British Embassy in Tel Aviv and of the Anglo-Israel Chamber of Commerce (Israel). The Israel agents of 17 British firms exhibited cranes, compressors, pneumatic equipment, bearings, spraying and air-line equipment, agricultural implements, industrial fastening systems, graphic supplies, refractory supplies and, by contrast, pianos. In addition to these exhibits in the British Pavilion itself, some twenty or so other British firms exhibited elsewhere throughout the fair.

On British Day, July 2, the Anglo-Israel Chamber of Commerce gave a luncheon at which the guest of honour was Mr. K. Mackenzie, Assistant Secretary, Board of Trade, who flew to Israel for the occasion. In the evening the British Ambassador, Mr. John Beith, gave a reception in the British Pavilion attended by many leading figures in Government, commerce and journalism.

In addition to its usual function of bringing goods to the knowledge of buyers, the fair gave exhibitors the opportunity to do business in this rapidly expanding market which took from Britain manufactured goods worth £23 million in 1963. First reports indicate that the exhibitors in the British Pavilion were more than satisfied with the volume of business they were able to transact as a result of their participation.

Attendance at the fair totalled 575,000 and such was its great success that planning is already under way for the next one to be held in 1966.

4,500 overseas visitors attend Machine Tool Show

THE FOLLOWING report has been received from the Machine Tool Trades Association, the organizers of the International Machine Tool Exhibition, which closed at Olympia, London, on July 9. The report states: 'All the 300 exhibitors were enthusiastic in their appraisal of the prospects of business resulting from the volume of inquiries received from both home and abroad. Out of a total value of £10,000,000 worth of machines displayed, a satisfactory percentage will appear on the order books and a great many machines will go back to the works, only for packing and shipping to customers both at home and abroad. It is expected that the statistics for June/July 1964 will show a substantial increase in the industry's total order book.

'The number of visitors broke all records, the total attendance for the duration of the exhibition being 139,328. This compared with the 1960 figure of 105,030. From overseas 4,500 visitors came to Olympia from 76 countries and of these, 835 came from Western Germany. Second on the overseas list was France with 476 and Switzerland third, with 341. From the United States came 323 and from Sweden 319.

'Foreign visitors in particular, indicated the trend of special interest which was in the newer machining methods and in numerical control which was demonstrated on no less than 64 machines.'

CHANGES IN TRADE FAIRS AND EXHIBITIONS ANNOUNCEMENTS

BECAUSE *of pressure on space all the various classified lists of trade fairs and exhibitions will be published in full only on the dates indicated below:*

	Date last published	Date next published
Outside Europe	*July 3*	*Oct. 2*
Europe	*June 5*	*Sept. 4*
United Kingdom	*May 1*	*Aug. 7*

Amendments and additions to the three lists will be shown in the issues of the intervening weeks.

No responsibility is taken for the standing of organizations or individuals mentioned in the lists, and dates, etc., may be subject to alteration.

The Board of Trade Export Promotion and Fairs Branch, Queen Anne's Mansions, Queen Anne's Gate, S.W.1. (Tel. Abbey 7877, Ext. 2791, Germany and Scandinavia; 2783, France, Italy, Benelux, Switzerland, Austria, Finland, Spain, Portugal, Irish Republic, Greece, Turkey, Middle East and West Africa; 2792, United Kingdom and Rest of the World) will be glad to answer general inquiries, but applications should be made to the organizers or United Kingdom agents for details of cost and conditions of participation. Export Promotion and Fairs Branch can also provide information about other events which, owing to space limitation, are not included in the lists.

** indicates event which is held annually at approximately the time stated.*

† indicates event which is held alternate years at approximately the time stated.

Additions to Classified Lists

The fairs and exhibitions given below are additions to the full lists published in the *Board of Trade Journal* on July 3, June 5 and May 1, respectively.

OUTSIDE EUROPE

Addition:

SAN FRANCISCO: ATOMFAIR '64 – December 1-3, 1964.

* At Brooks Hall. Apply, Exhibit Department, Atomic Industrial Forum, 850 Third Avenue, New York 22, N.Y.

EUROPE

Additions:

LEIPZIG: INTERNATIONAL AUTUMN FAIR – September 6-13, 1964.

* Apply, Leipzig Fair Agency in Great Britain, 39 St. James's Place, London, S.W.1. (Tel. Hyde Park 3111).

MUNICH: TRADE EXHIBITION FOR ELECTRONIC COMPONENTS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS (ELECTRONICA) – October 21-28, 1964.

Apply, Exhibition Consultants Limited, 11 Manchester Square, London, W.1. (Tel. Hunter 1951).

UNITED KINGDOM

Addition:

LONDON: 'DAILY MAIL' IDEAL HOME EXHIBITION – March 2-27, 1965.

* At Olympia. Apply, Associated Newspapers Ltd., Exhibition Office, Harmsworth House, Bouverie Street, London, E.C.4. (Tel. Fleet Street 6000).

Board of Trade – Official Receivers' offices

Official Receivers are responsible for the administration of cases in bankruptcy and compulsory liquidation. Inquiries in relation thereto should be addressed to the nearest Official Receiver. A list of Official Receivers with office addresses and telephone numbers is given below.

Bankruptcy — High Court
Victory House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2.
(Tel. HOLborn 7641. Code: 01 HOL.)
A. A. Walter, W. Whitehead, J. L. Williams.

Companies Winding-up — High Court
Inveresk House, 346 Strand, London, W.C.2.
(Tel. TEMple Bar 7733, Code: 01 TEM.)
A. T. Cheek, C. A. Taylor, H. C. Gill.

PROVINCIAL OFFICES

Birmingham 'A' District
Somerset House, 37 Temple Street, Birmingham 2.
(Tel. Midland 6216/7. Code: 021 MID.)
W. H. Haigh

Birmingham 'B' District
Somerset House, 37 Temple Street, Birmingham 2.
(Tel. Midland 6216/7. Code: 021 MID.)
J. F. O'Reilly.

Bradford
20 North Parade, Bradford, (Tel. Bradford 23114/5. Code: OBR 4.)
P. A. Lawrence.

Brighton
8 Old Steine, Brighton 1. (Tel. Brighton 64301-4. Code: OBR 3.)
T. H. Parker.

Bristol
26 Baldwin Street, Bristol 1 (Tel. Bristol 22852. Code: OBR 2.)
G. W. Sisman

Cambridge
49 Bateman Street, Cambridge, (Tel. Cambridge 53930 and 59646. Code: OCA 3.)
R. A. D. Copper.

Canterbury
35 Watling Street, Canterbury, (Tel. Canterbury 2070. Code: OCA 7.)
A. R. Haigh.

Cardiff
County Court Buildings, Westgate Street, Cardiff.
(Tel. Cardiff 30575. Code: OCA 2.)
B. J. Longley.

Croydon
City Gate House, 39-45 Finsbury Square, London, E.C.2. (Tel. MONarch 0121. Code: 01 MON.)
E. C. Sherwood.

Exeter
Eastgate House, High Street, Exeter. (Tel. Exeter 55445. Code: OEX 2.)
G. W. Sisman.

Hull
Burton's Buildings, Alfred Gelder Street, Hull, Yorks. (Tel. Hull 23729.)
K. A. Miller.

Ipswich
3-5 Northgate Street, Ipswich. (Tel. Ipswich 52264. Code: OIP 3.)
T. A. Tuck.

Leeds
Pearl Chambers, East Parade, Leeds 1.
(Tel. Leeds 31761. Code: OLE 2.)
N. Saddler.

Liverpool
West Africa House, 25 Water Street, Liverpool 2.
(Tel. Central 8397/8. Code: 051 CEN.)
R. W. F. Pagan.

Manchester 'A' District
20 Byrom Street, Manchester, 3. (Tel. Deansgate 7771-3, 3970 and 4009. Code: 061 DEA.)

Manchester 'B' District
186 Deansgate, Manchester 3. (Tel. Blackfriars 5175-7. Code: 061 BLA.)
J. Tye.

Newcastle-upon-Tyne
3rd Floor, 4 St. Nicholas Buildings, St. Nicholas Street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 1. (Tel. Newcastle 21104/5. Code: ONE 2.)
W. Armstrong.

Northampton
15 Guildhall Road, Northampton.
(Tel. Northampton 37288. Code: ONO 4.)
R. A. D. Copper.

Norwich
Davey House, Castle Meadow, Norwich, Norfolk NOR 01D. (Tel. Norwich 28983/4. Code: ONO 3.)
T. A. Tuck.

Nottingham
1 Collin Street, Nottingham. (Tel. Nottingham 51596-8. Code: ONO 2.)
W. W. Jordan.

Plymouth
Royal Building, St. Andrews Cross, Plymouth.
(Tel. Plymouth 68554. Code: OPL 2.)
W. A. Driskell.

Reading
City Gate House, 39-45 Finsbury Square, London E.C.2. (Tel. MONarch 0121. Code: 01 MON.)
R. G. Goddard.

Rochester
40 St. Margaret's Street, Rochester,
(Tel. Chatham 42603. Code: OME 4.)
A. R. Haigh.

Salisbury
Lloyds Bank Chambers (2nd Floor), Blue Boar Row, Salisbury, (Tel. Salisbury 4616.)
A. H. Horler.

Sheffield
8-12 Furnival Gate, Sheffield, (Tel. Sheffield 26691/2. Code: OSH 2.)
K. A. Miller.

Southampton
21 London Road, Southampton.
(Tel. Southampton 23348/9. Code: OSO 3).
A. H. Horler.

Southend
City Gate House, 39-45 Finsbury Square, London, E.C.2. (Tel. MONarch 0121. Code: 01 MON.)
F. L. Sage.

Stockton-on-Tees
4 Bridge Road, Stockton-on-Tees. (Tel. Stockton-on-Tees 65598/9. Code: OMH 2.)
W. Armstrong.

Stoke-upon-Trent
London House, Hide Street, Stoke-upon-Trent.
(Tel. Stoke-upon-Trent 44719 and 47071. Code: OST 2.)
D. S. Clackett.

Swansea
Government Buildings, 10 St. Mary's Square, Swansea. (Tel. Swansea 50652. Code: OSW 2.)
P. W. Nunn.

Watford
City Gate House, 39-45 Finsbury Square, London, E.C.2. (Tel. MONarch 0121. Code: 01 MON.)
F. L. Sage.

Overseas Trade and Exports

TRADE AND FINANCIAL ARRANGEMENTS

UK, Malawi and Northern Rhodesia

AGREEMENTS between the United Kingdom and Malawi and Northern Rhodesia, which provides that the agreement with the former Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland for the avoidance of double taxation shall, with the necessary adaptations, continue in force in relation to Malawi and Northern Rhodesia, have been published as schedules to draft Orders in Council.

Italy and Spain

THE ITALIAN MINISTRY of Foreign Trade has announced that the Trade Agreement of June 28, 1960, between Italy and Spain, has been tacitly extended for a further year from June 8, 1964.

The quota lists remain unchanged.

All inquiries concerning this notice should be addressed to Export Services Branch (Tariff Section), Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4 (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 450) quoting reference C.R.E. 2800 G.

Morocco and Portugal

THE MOROCCAN *Bulletin Officiel* of June 17, 1964, announced the renewal, for a further peroid of one year from May 1, 1964, of the trade agreement between Morocco and Portugal which was signed in Rabat on May 13, 1961.

Quotas for the current year are slightly amended.

Inquiries regarding this announcement should be addressed to Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room E13, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4.

Morocco and Pakistan

THE MOROCCAN *Bulletin Officiel* of June 17, 1964, gave details of the amended list of goods to be imported from Pakistan to Morocco under the current annual renewal, from April 20, 1964, of the trade agreement between these two countries.

Details of quotas may be obtained from Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room E13, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4.

Poland and Czechoslovakia

IT WAS ANNOUNCED in the *Trybuna Ludu* recently that an additional protocol to the Polish-Czechoslovakia 1963 trade agreement was signed in Warsaw on June 3.

The protocol provides for a 10 per cent increase in trade during 1964.

Polish exports to Czechoslovakia will include machinery, chemical and pharmaceutical products, potatoes and seeds.

In return Czechoslovakia will export to Poland metal working machines, high pressure pipelines, high voltage switches, equipment for the foodstuffs industry, industrial sewing machines, printing machinery and equipment, business machines, trucks, mining machinery and machinery for footwear and tanning industries.

Detailed information is not available.

All inquiries relating to this notice should be addressed to Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1 (Tel. Abbey 7877, Ext. 2258), quoting reference CRE 5429G.

Poland and the Malagasy Republic

IT WAS ANNOUNCED in the *Trybuna Luda* of June 23, 1964, that a three year trade agreement between Poland and the Malagasy Republic was signed in Warsaw on June 22.

Official trade missions will be established in both countries and under the agreement both sides will grant to each other most favoured nation rights.

Polish exports to the Malagasy Republic will include machines and installations; tractors, tools, medical instruments and industrial consumer goods including textiles.

The Malagasy Republic in return will export to Poland oil seed, rice, mica and raffia.

Detailed information is not available. All inquiries relating to this notice should be addressed to the Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1. (Tel. Abbey 7877, Ext. 2258) quoting reference CRE 10143/G.

Czechoslovakia and Indonesia

NEWSPAPER REPORTS in Prague state that a new trade agreement between Czechoslovakia and Indonesia was signed in Prague during May. No details of the agreement, which replaces the one signed in November 1956, are available but reports state that Czechoslovakia will export chemicals, iron and steel products, paper and machinery and equipment. Indonesia will supply rubber, raw fats, spices and other traditional items.

Trade between Czechslovakia and Indonesia is not large. Statistics from Czech sources show the following:

	1961	1962
Czech exports	102,659,000 Kcs. (£5·1 million)	63,576,000 Kcs. (£3·2 million)
Czech imports	52,823,000 Kcs. (£2·6 million)	35,181,000 Kcs. (£1·8 million)

The Czech imports are almost exclusively raw rubber.

Inquiries about this notice should be addressed to Commercial Relations and Exports Division, Board of Trade, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1. (Tel. Abbey 7877, Ext. 2267) quoting reference CRE 5616/G.

Indonesia and East Germany

IT HAS RECENTLY been reported that a trade agreement between Indonesia and East Germany was signed in Djakarta on July 2.

Provision has been made in the agreement for an overall trade of United States $2.9 million in 1964 and United States $6.9 million in 1965 equally divided between the two territories. Indonesia will export to East Germany rubber, copra, spices, rattan and other agricultural items, which will be paid for in cash. East Germany will in return export to Indonesia steel, machinery, spare parts and pharmaceuticals on deferred payment terms.

Any inquiries relating to this notice should be addressed to Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1 (Tel. Abbey 7877, Ext. 2226), quoting reference CRE 7631G.

Aid for Pakistan

A MEETING of the consortium of Governments and institutions interested in development assistance to Pakistan was held in Washington on July 16 under the chairmanship of the World Bank.

At the meeting, members discussed aid for Pakistan during 1964/65, the last year of Pakistan's second five-year plan and agreed to make available a total of $431 million (£154 million) for commitment during the period, of which the United Kingdom's share is $22.4 million (£8 million). Approximately half of the aid pledged is expected to take the form of non-project aid which can be used to finance imports of industrial raw materials and equipment in order to obtain a fuller use of Pakistan's present industrial capacity.

Inquiries regarding this notice should be addressed to the Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, Room 337, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1. (Tel. Abbey 7877, Ext. 2278).

Information for exporters

Brief details are given below of overseas inquiries for British products, contracts open for tender, reports on commercial conditions abroad, export trade openings, etc., issued recently by the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, to subscribers to the 'Export Service Bulletin'.

The Bulletin, published daily, is available to manufacturers and exporters at a subscription of £10 10s. a year. A subscription form can be obtained from the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room H35, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 433) (Telex 25977). Copies of particular issues containing further details of the items referred to below can be obtained from the same address by forwarding cash remittance of 2s. per copy with order.

Calls for tender

Inquiries connected with the calls for tender mentioned below should be addressed to the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Extension 404 and 406). Please quote reference numbers in all inquiries. The date given is the closing date, and refers to the current year unless otherwise indicated.

Tender documents are available on loan in those cases marked with an asterisk.*

AUSTRALIA

Telegraph Reperforator Tape for Commonwealth Stores Supply and Tender Board. August 27. E.S.B. 20801/64.*
Semi-Conductor Devices for Postmaster-General's Department, Melbourne. (Further Information.) E.S.B. 16845/64.*

BURMA

Roofing Mastic Asphalt; Paper for Defence Department. August 15. E.S.B. 20808/64.*
People's Stores Corporation:
Milling Machine Cutters. August 7. E.S.B. 21105/64.*
Bearings. August 7. E.S.B. 21102/64.*
Pipes and Fittings. August 21. E.S.B. 20809/64.*

CEYLON

Steel for Ceylon State Hardware Corporation. August 31. E.S.B. 20807/64.*
Pressure Lamps for Government Stores Department. (Further Information.) Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 19417/64.*
Transformers for Ministry of Land, Irrigation and Power. August 25. E.S.B. 20570/64.*
Ministry of Public Works and Posts:
Truck-Mounted Mobile Workshop. (Further Information.) Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 20053/64.*
Tipping Trucks. (Further Information.) Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 20034/64.*
Trucks. (Further Information.) Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 20055/64.*

COLOMBIA

Aeronautical Telecommunication Terminals for Empresa Colombiana de Aerodromos. August 27. E.S.B. 21104/64.*

CYPRUS

Switchgear for Electricity Authority of Cyprus. August 21. E.S.B. 20828/64.

ECUADOR

Construction of a Bridge for Public Works. September 5. E.S.B. 20562/64.*

EGYPT

Telephone Coin Boxes for Telecommunications Organization. August 18. E.S.B. 20815/64.*

FORMOSA

China Development Corporation:
Bottling Machinery, Malt Cultivating Apparatus; Chemical Balance. August 5. E.S.B. 20817/64/AID.*
Textile Machinery. August 8. E.S.B. 21111/64.*
Central Trust of China:
Carbon Rings. August 7. E.S.B. 21106/64.*
Wire Rope, August 11. E.S.B. 20816/64.*
Steel Pipes and Tubes. August 10. E.S.B. 21108/64.*
Analysis Instrument Unit. August 8. E.S.B. 20813/64.*
Control Valve and Fittings. August 10. E.S.B. 21107/64.*
Diaphragm Motor Control Valves. August 12. E.S.B. 20810/64.*
External Upset Tubing. August 14. E.S.B. 20812/64.*

FRANCE

Watershed Equipment for Direction Technique Du Port de Paris. August 6. E.S.B. 20577/64.

GREECE

Insecticides and Fungicides for Agricultural Bank of Greece. August 18 and September 9. E.S.B. 20806/64.*
Air Compressors for Ministry of Trade. August 31. E.S.B. 20805/64.*

INDIA

Fluorspar Beneficiation Project for Gujarat Mineral Development Corporation Ltd. Not known. E.S.B. 20878/64.
Chicory Powder for Coffee Board, Bangalore. August 6. Ref. 20894/64.*
Excavating Equipment for Kerala Ceramics Ltd. August 20. E.S.B. 21144/64.
Railway Electrification Equipment for Railway Electrification. October 22. E.S.B. 20576/64.
Foundry Equipment, Workshop Equipment for National Mineral Development Corporation. (Further Information.) August 18. E.S.B. 18860/64.
Cable, Cable Boxes, Jointing Materials for Maharashtra State Electricity Board. Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 20363/64.*
Electrical Control Equipment for Andra Pradesh Electricity Board. August 12. E.S.B. 20587/64.*
Transformers for State Electricity Board, Uttar Pradesh. August 17. E.S.B. 20882/64.
Lock Gates for Farakka Barrage Project. Further Information.) Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 16518/64.*
Wheels and Axles for Integral Coach Factory. August 17. E.S.B. 20574/64.
Transformers for Hydel Designs Directorate. September 28. E.S.B. 20885/64.
Machine Tools for Beas Purchase Organization. September 14. E.S.B. 20592/64.*
Sluice Gates for Construction Circle, Nagarjunasagar Dam. Closing date postponed to September 30. E.S.B. 17686/64.
Bombay Port Trust:
Cranes. October 7. E.S.B. 20827/64.
Valves, August 18. E.S.B. 20876/64.
Director-General of Supplies and Disposals:
Hydraulic Jacks. August 26. E.S.B. 20877/64.*
Gear Shaper. September 10. E.S.B. 20820/64.
Cable Drums and Cable. August 4. E.S.B. 20590/64.*
Madras State Electricity Board:
Water Circulating System. August 24. E.S.B. 20591/64.*
Generating Machinery; Switchgear. Closing date postponed to September 30. E.S.B. 15241/64.*
Atomic Energy Establishment:
Meter. Tender documents and drawings now available for Jwan. E.S.B. 19767/64.*
Nimonic Rods; Tubes and Strips. August 13. E.S.B. 20598/64.
Extruder. August 11. E.S.B. 20600/64.*
Procurement Circle, Talwara Township:
Drilling Equipment. September 9. E.S.B. 20594/64.*
Drill Rods. September 25. E.S.B. 20589/64.*
Roller Bearings. (Further Information.) E.S.B. 18579/64.*

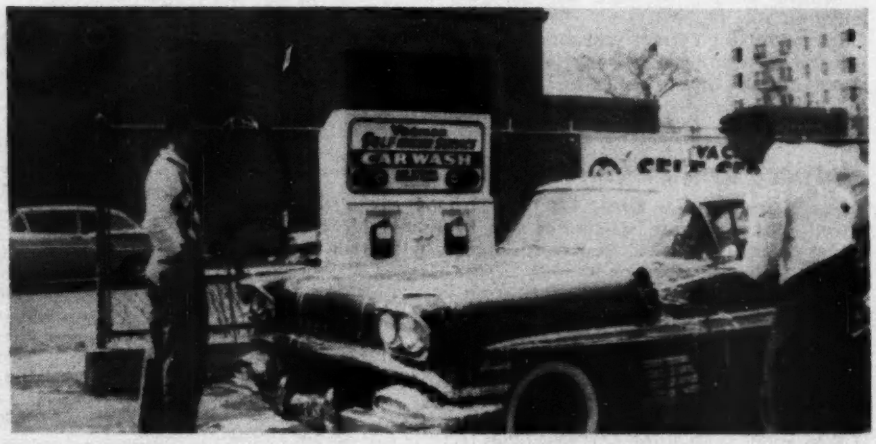
IRAN

Aluminium Wire and Accessories for Tehran Electricity Board. August 22. E.S.B. 20811/64.*
Telephone and Telegraph Equipment for Ministry of PTT. (Further Information.) Reissue of tender. Closing date now August 8. E.S.B. 8498/64.*

IRAQ

Rock Salt for Government Oil Refineries Administration. August 8. E.S.B. 20845/64.
Vehicles for Iraqi Republican Railways. August 10. E.S.B. 20844/64.
Dental Instruments for Ministry of Health. (Further Information.) Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 19197/64.*
Fire Fighting Equipment for Director-General of Sewerage Board. September 1. E.S.B. 20848/64.*
Microwave Links for Posts, Telegraph and Telephone Administration. (Consultancy Prequalification.) E.S.B. 20566/63.

(*Continued on page* 187)



A coin-operated VAC & WASH car cleaning machine made by the Vacmobile Manufacturing Co. Ltd. London, in operation at John's Esso Service Station on Westchester Avenue, The Bronx, New York. Substantial orders for these machines are currently being received from the United States and orders during the first six months of this year totalled $250,000. It is anticipated that sales in the United States will shortly average out at about three million dollars a year.

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Contact:– **Dr. FRY'S TRANSLATION SERVICE**

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Ministry of Municipal and Rural Affairs:
Well Drilling Equipment. October 20. E.S.B. 20846/64.
Pumps. October 20. E.S.B. 20847/64.
Wire. August 4. E.S.B. 20842/64.

JORDAN
Metering Equipment for Jordan Petroleum Refinery Co. Ltd. August 15. E.S.B. 20862/64.*

KOREA
Steam Generator; Steel; Railway Equipment; Diesel Engines for Office of Supply. August 10. E.S.B. 21114/64.*

KUWAIT
Oil Pier Construction for Shuaibah Industrial Development Board. (Prequalification Information.) Apply by August 16. E.S.B. 20984/64.
Fencing for Ministry of Electricity and Water. August 9. E.S.B. 20918/64.*

MALAYSIA
Sewerage Pumping Equipment for Public Works Department. (Further Information.) Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 20385/64.*
Nuts, Washers, Liners for Public Utilities Board. August 4. E.S.B. 20583/64.*

NETHERLANDS
Waterways Directorate, The Hague:
Road Works. September 22. E.S.B. 20835/64.
Roadworks. August 25. E.S.B. 20836/64.
Civil Engineering Works. August 19. E.S.B. 20837/64.

NEW ZEALAND
X-Ray Equipment for Auckland Hospital Board. August 7. E.S.B. 20922/64.*
Switchgear for Municipal Electricity Department. August 25. E.S.B. 20858/64.*
Transformers for Franklin Electric Power Board. August 18. E.S.B. 21113/64.*
General Post Office, Wellington:
Cable. August 14. E.S.B. 20853/64.*
Rubber Finger Cones. August 17. E.S.B. 20852/64.*
Resistors. August 17. E.S.B. 20851/64.*

PAKISTAN
Cable and Accessories for Telegraph and Telephone Department. August 12. E.S.B. 20571/64.
Copper Plates for Western Railway. August 10. E.S.B. 21143/64.*

SOUTH AFRICA
Laundry Equipment for Cape Provincial Administration. August 11. E.S.B. 20857/64.*
State Tender Board:
Mobile Crane. August 21. E.S.B. 20855/64.*
Drying Ovens. August 6. E.S.B. 20856/64.*

SOUTHERN RHODESIA
Crockery for Government Tender Board. August 6. E.S.B. 20313/64.*

THAILAND
State Railway of Thailand:
Gibson Rings. August 14. E.S.B. 21123/64.
Bogies. October 6. E.S.B. 20824/64.
Fuel Oil Pump. August 20. E.S.B. 21125/64.
Ribbed Spring Steel. August 13. E.S.B. 21119/64.
Turret Lathe. August 20. E.S.B. 21124/64.*
The Yanhee Electricity Authority:
Line Stringing Tools. August 13. E.S.B. 21115/64.
Generating Set. August 17. E.S.B. 21116/64.

TURKEY
Nitrogenous Fertilizer Plant for The Nitrogenous Fertilizer Corporation. August 10. E.S.B. 20850/64.*
Vegetable Oil Plant for B. A. Gomel ve Sai Kom Sti. Closing date not known. E.S.B. 21127/64/DLP.
State Hydraulic Works:
Roller and Ball Bearings. August 10. E.S.B. 20840/64.*
Current Meters; Sediment Samplers. August 6. E.S.B. 20841/64.*

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
Turbines for United States Army Engineers. (Further Information.) Closing date postponed to August 7. E.S.B. 14940/64.*

VIETNAM
Central Purchasing Authority:
Laboratory Equipment. August 7. E.S.B. 20829/64.*
Office Supplies. August 4. E.S.B. 20830/64.*

Agency and export opportunities, market reports, etc.

Further details of the items referred to below can be obtained from the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (City 5757, Ext. 427). Please quote reference numbers in all inquiries

Australia
Inquiry for toiletries. (E.S.B. 20957/64.)

Belgium
Agency inquiry for textiles. (E.S.B. 20923/64.)

Bermuda
Agency inquiry for hotel equipment and furnishings; ear-rings. (E.S.B. 20247/64.)
Inquiry for fountain pens; footwear. (E.S.B. 20184/64.)

Canada
Agency inquiry for warp knitted lace. (E.S.B. 17418/64.)
Inquiry for bakery equipment; machine tools. (E.S.B. 19815/64.)
Inquiry for refrigerators. (E.S.B. 20206/64.)
Inquiry for cast raw irons. (E.S.B. 20477/64.)
Inquiry for toilet requisites. (E.S.B. 20910/64.)
Market report on ampoules and vials. (E.S.B. 10265/64.)

Ceylon
Inquiry for machinery for the manufacture of latex threads and rubber bands. (E.S.B. 20182/64.)

Cuba
Inquiry for chemicals; laboratory equipment; laundry equipment; refrigerators; technical education equipment; agricultural equipment; photographic equipment – Further Information. (E.S.B. 17214/64.)

Cyprus
Agency inquiry for worsteds. (E.S.B. 20975/64.)

Dominican Republic
Agency inquiry for foodstuffs. (E.S.B. 19961/64.)

Egypt
Inquiry for ropes. (E.S.B. 20705/64.)

Fiji
Agency inquiry for batteries; blankets; linoleum; tooth brushes; paper wrapping. (E.S.B. 20612/64.)

France
Agency inquiry for agricultural equipment. (E.S.B. 20459/64.)
Agency inquiry for air conditioners. (E.S.B. 20677/64.)
Agency inquiry for whisky. (E.S.B. 20722/64.)
Agency inquiry for central heating equipment; electrical equipment and appliances; industrial supplies; sanitary ware; pumps; radios. (E.S.B. 20718/64.)
Agency inquiry for agricultural machinery. (E.S.B. 20539/64.)
Agency inquiry for tools and equipment for building industry. (E.S.B. 20735/64.)
Agency inquiry for chemicals. (E.S.B. 21055/64.)
Agency inquiry for toilet products. (E.S.B. 21051/64.)
Agency inquiry for heating equipment; sanitary ware; tools; plumbers' hardware. (E.S.B. 20418/64.)
Agency inquiry for textiles. (E.S.B. 20969/64.)
Inquiry for machines for washing glasses. (E.S.B. 20980/64.)
Inquiry for dried milk machinery. (E.S.B. 20680/64.)
Market report on Vannes and Lorient. (E.S.B. 19972/64.)

Germany, Federal Republic of
Agency inquiry for photographic and optical equipment. (E.S.B. 20601/64.)
Agency inquiry for jersey dresses. (E.S.B. 20646/64.)
Inquiry for hand tools; hardware; garden tools and implements; glassware; chinaware. (E.S.B. 20967/63.)
Inquiry for women's knitwear. (E.S.B. 2578/64.)
Establishment of a British retail shop in the new "Europa Centre". (E.S.B. 13394/64.)

Iran
Authentication of shipping documents. (C.R.E. 757/8/G.)

Israel
Agency inquiry for bottling machinery. (E.S.B. 38931/63.)
Agency inquiry for office furniture and equipment. (E.S.B. 19609/64.)
Agency inquiry for industrial vacuum cleaners. (E.S.B. 20615/64.)
Agency inquiry for anchor nuts; concrete studs; upholstery studs. (E.S.B. 20644/64.)
Inquiry for wire stripping machines; ultrasonic cleaners. (E.S.B. 20723/64.)
Inquiry for industrial sewing machines. (E.S.B. 20939/64.)
Inquiry for bookbinding machines; paper guillotine. (E.S.B. 20616/64.)
Inquiry for tipping buckets. (E.S.B. 20917/64.)

INDEX INQUIRIES

Inquiries about the detailed contents of the Journal (dates on which particular articles, etc., were published) should for convenience be made to the Board of Trade Library (Sullivan 3400, Ext. 3038) who compile the half-yearly index to the Journal.

Israel/Poland
Trade agreement. (C.R.E. 1090/G.)

Israel/Yugoslavia
Trade agreement. (C.R.E. 5326/G.)

Italy
Inquiry for offal. (E.S.B. 20712/64.)

Japan
Agency inquiry for men's hosiery. (E.S.B. 20647/64.)

Kenya
Inquiry for shirtings. (E.S.B. 2141/64.)

Malawi (Nyasaland)
Inquiry for foodstuffs; toilet preparations; kitchen and household utensils; hardware. (E.S.B. 20489/64.)

Malaysia
Agency inquiry for beds; woollen blankets and serges. (E.S.B. 20924/64.)

Martinique
Inquiry for cardboard. (E.S.B. 20657/64.)

Mauritius
Inquiry for electric cable. (E.S.B. 19219/64.)

Morocco
Colnboration – paint. (E.S.B. 20633/64.)

New Zealand
Agency inquiry for footwear accessories. E.S.B. 19911/64.)
Manufacture under licence – cleansers; disinfectants; paints; solvents. (E.S.B. 20499/64.)

Peru
Tobacco products – further information. (E.S.B. 37821/63.)

Poland/Afghanistan
Trade agreement. (C.R.E. 11808/58.)

Poland/Malagasy Republic
Trade agreement. (C.R.E. 10143/G.)

Portugal
Agency inquiry for self-adhesive decorative paper. (E.S.B. 20741/64.)
Agency inquiry for advertising novelties. (E.S.B. 20743/64.)

Saudi Arabia
Inquiry for angle iron; steel mesh. (E.S.B. 20725/64.)

South Africa
Agency inquiry for fabrics for footwear supplies. (E.S.B. 20104/64.)

Spain
Inquiry for machinery and plant. (E.S.B. 20409/64.)
Inquiry for drawing pin machinery. (E.S.B. 20603/64.)

Sweden
Agency inquiry for dresses. (E.S.B. 20950/64.)

Switzerland
Agency inquiry for pharmaceutical chemicals. (E.S.B. 20752/64.)
Agency inquiry for leathers. (E.S.B. 17537/64.)
Inquiry for laboratory apparatus and supplies. (E.S.B. 20427/64.)
Inquiry for packaging products. (E.S.B. 20724/64.)

Trinidad
Inquiry for adhesives; builders' hardware; engineering lines. (E.S.B. 21014/64.)

Turkey
Agency inquiry for clips. (E.S.B. 20643/64.)

United States of America
Agency inquiry for anchors; ships' cables. (E.S.B. 20727/64.)
Agency inquiry for laboratory glassware; Ph meters. (E.S.B. 20747/64.)
Inquiry for fine tools. (E.S.B. 20448/64.)
Inquiry for steel chain. (E.S.B. 20621/64.)
Inquiry for aerosol products. (E.S.B. 20278/64.)
Inquiry for china; shoguns. (E.S.B. 20289/64.)
Inquiry for chinaware; giftware; silverware; women's knitted suits. (E.S.B. 19906/64.)
Inquiry for bearings. (E.S.B. 20648/64.)
Manufacture under licence – letter sorting system. (E.S.B. 20423/64.)
Manufacture under licence – stainless steel doors and entrances. (E.S.B. 20162/64.)
Manufacture under licence – wire shelving. (E.S.B. 20292/64.)

Export Tours

The United Kingdom businessmen listed below are among those who will be calling, or who have recently called, at H.M. Government's overseas posts during their current visits to export markets. Overseas Officers are able to give varied assistance to United Kingdom businessmen going abroad by providing itineraries, introductions to overseas buyers, suitable agents and so on. Firms who wish to use these official services should make contact in advance with the regional offices of the Board of Trade or with Export Services Branch, Hillgate House, London, E.C.4. At the same time they are invited to send advanced details of their overseas tours to the Editor for publication in the Board of Trade Journal.

Market conditions in Africa

Mr. F. G. Mitchell-Christie, an export consultant of Watson, Neale & Co. Ltd., Leatherhead, left the United Kingdom on June 1 for a tour of Africa. Mr. Mitchell-Christie is investigating market conditions in Ghana, Nigeria, The Republic of South Africa, Northern and Southern Rhodesia, Kenya and Malta and is calling upon agents and the trade on behalf of leading British manufacturers for whom Watson, Neale & Co. Ltd., act as export marketing consultants.

Modern tableware designs for United States

Professor Lord Queensberry, design consultant, and Mr. W. Roy Midwinter, managing director of W. R. Midwinter Ltd., Burslem, Staffs, are making a design and publicity tour of the United States in October. They will visit New York, Philadelphia, Washington, Pittsburgh, Columbus, Detroit, Chicago, Los Angeles, San Francisco and other cities. Midwinter say that they have already established modern British design in tableware in the United States but feel that more progress can be made by visiting stores in various cities. Press receptions will be held and Lord Queensberry will give talks to groups of persons interested in tableware, discussing the reasons Midwinter have devoted their energy to modern design as distinct from the traditional Staffordshire type of pottery.

British Eagle Airlines inaugurated their new flight to Stuttgart on June 1. They are now the only airline with a direct passenger and freight flight to the town from Great Britain. Seen boarding the plane are Mr. Dennis Wood, director of Payne Products International and his shipping manager Mr. Ronald Fisher, flying to Stuttgart with the final batch of five 14 inch Lapmasters flat lapping machines of a consignment of twenty-five that have been sent to Germany as a result of a five figure order.

Far Eastern sales visit

Mr. L. J. Carley, sales engineer of Herbert Morris Ltd., Loughborough, is leaving London on July 26 to start a sales tour of the Far East. Herbert Morris Ltd., are manufacturers of cranes, pulley-blocks, runways, telphers, conveyors, elevators, lifts and trucks. Mr. Carley is to study the market potential in Karachi, Dacca, Hong Kong, Singapore, Kuala Lumpur, Bombay, New Delhi, Calcutta and Bangkok.

British switchgear in Greece and Libya

Mr. G. A. P. Jewiss, director, overseas sales, of George Ellison Ltd., Birmingham, arrived in Athens on July 20 to begin a marketing tour of Greece and Libya. George Ellison Ltd., are industrial switchgear and motor control gear manufacturers.

North American visit

Mr. B. Peter Clayton, export manager of Park Cake Bakeries Ltd., Oldham, Lancs, is travelling to the United States and Canada on August 4, to contact distributors and to investigate possibilities for increasing sales of the company's products. Park Cake Bakeries already have a substantial export business in North America and Mr. Clayton will seek to develop this. Mr. Clayton will also attend the New York Fine Foods Fair, where his company has several goods on show.

Steel sales to Caribbean

Mr. E. A. Luther, overseas sales representative of L. W. Lambourn and Co. Ltd., London, is travelling to the Caribbean on September 15 and will also pay visits to Central and South America. Lambourn and Co. are works agents on behalf of manufacturers of iron and steel castings, sections, bars and plates and Mr. Luther will be selling principally to steel purchasers as well as purchasers of building materials, building equipment and hardware.

Sales mission to Moscow

Mr. D. S. Hudspeth, manager of the Group Marketing Division of Whessoe Limited and Mr. D. W. Simmons, London manager of the same company, left London on June 27 for an intensive sales visit to the USSR. They are visiting Moscow and will be furthering the contacts made by Mr. Simmons on his last visit in 1963, with the USSR Ministry of Foreign Trade responsible for the purchase of petroleum and chemical plant and marine equipment.

Shoe manufacturer's selling trip

Mr. Brian L. Franklin, sales director for H. and M. Rayne (Sales) Ltd., London, left the United Kingdom on July 6 for a 32-day sales trip covering 38,500 miles. He will present current colections for the autumn/winter season in Hong Kong, Singapore, the main cities in Australia and New Zealand, and San Francisco. Finally he will visit the Dellman organization, which is a Rayne subsidiary in New York.

Meadows

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Export Orders

Firms are invited to send in brief details of recent export orders of contracts for mention on this page.

South African paint plant order

Drysys Equipment Ltd., London, export subsidiary of the Carrier Group, has been awarded a £1 million contract for the installation of a complete motor body painting plant for the Port Elizabeth factory of General Motors.

Canada's biggest radio telescope

The main electrical contract for Canada's biggest steerable radio telescope has been placed with AEI Ltd., Leicester. The control system for this £350,000 order, placed by the National Research Council of Canada, will be at Algonquin Park, Ontario. Consulting engineers will be Freeman, Fox and Partners, London.

New Transvaal mine

The shaft sinking contract for the new colliery at Delmas, Eastern Transvaal, is being carried out by the Cementation Group of Companies, London. The order was placed by the General Mining and Finance Corporation of Johannesburg.

Poland buys UK grain driers

A further eight Cascade 35 grain driers valued at about £7,000 have been supplied to Poland by The Alvan Blanch Development Co. Ltd., Chelworth, Wilts.

Fifty sugar beet machines for Italy

The largest single export consignment of Catchpole Engineering Co. Ltd., Cadet sugar beet harvesters – a total of 50 machines – recently left Bury St. Edmunds, Suffolk in three special trains for direct transport to Bologna in Northern Italy.

UK vibration test equipment for Russia

Russia is to buy £70,000 worth of vibration test equipment from Pye-Ling Ltd., of Royston. This latest order brings the company's sales to Russia, during the past four years, to over £800,000.

Engines for lifeboats

Lister Blackstone Marine Ltd., Dursley, have received a repeat order from Yugoslavia for 60 air cooled 36 h.p. propulsion engines for lifeboats being built at the Greben shipyard.

Crusher for Italy

The fourth large reversible impactor crusher to be supplied by GEC (Engineering) Ltd., Erith, to Italcementi Ltd. has been shipped to Italy for installation at the cement works at Caluso d'Adda.

British aircraft for Ceylon

Air Ceylon have signed a contract to purchase a 748 aircraft manufactured by Hawker Siddeley Ltd., London. It will be powered by two Rolls Royce Dart R.Da 7 engines.

Vehicles for Australia

The latest contract for vehicles made by AEC Ltd., London, call for 30 Mandator and eight Reliance bus chassis to be shipped CKD to Australia.

Consortium contract in Ecuador

A contract engaging a British consortium to carry out a comprehensive study of the problems involved in the repair of the 275-mile railway from Duran to Quito, and for the construction of a 200-mile three-product oil pipeline, was signed by George Wimpey and Co. Ltd., Associated Electrical Industries Ltd., Guest Keen and Nettlefold Ltd., and Powell Duffryn Ltd.

Electrical equipment for Canada

GEC Engineering Ltd., have received through the Amalgamated Electric Corporation Ltd., of Canada a £300,000 contract from the Toronto Transit Commission for electrical equipment for the extensions to the Bloor-Danforth Subway.

Australian power contract

English Electric Co. Ltd., London, have been awarded a £4 million contract to supply a further two 350,000 kW steam turbo-alternator sets for the Electricity Commission of New South Wales' new power station at Munmorah.

Television Equipment to Jamaica

An order has been placed with Cossor Communications Ltd., Harlow for the installation of TV translator amplifier equipment at four unattended sites of the Jamaica Television Co. Ltd., which will fill in the no-signal pockets along the northern coast of the island.

Turkey buys furnaces

Orders worth about £40,000 have been received by GWB Furnaces Ltd., Dudley, for the supply of three electric furnaces to a foundry in Turkey. The order was placed by consolidated Foundry Plant Ltd., London, who are responsible for the supply of the complete foundry.

Oil burners for Japan

In the face of keen American competition, Lucas Industrial Equipment Ltd., Birmingham, are to supply oil burning equipment for ships being built by Ishikawajima Harima Heavy Industries for the Triton Company of Canada.

UK dredger for Jamaica

Against keen competition from Continental builders, Hymatic Dredges Ltd., London, have been awarded a £277,000 contract to supply to the Water Commission of Jamaica a 240 ton dredge which will be used to remove silt from the Hermitage reservoir near Kingston.

Uganda buys low-loader

For carrying crawler tractors etc. in Uganda, a 20 ton cranked-frame low-loading semi-trailer with detachable rear axle has been supplied to the Ministry of Works of the Kabaka's government by Crane Fruehauf Trailers Ltd., Dereham.

Lisbon bus contract

Lisbon Electric Tramways Ltd. have ordered 10 more Regent Mk. V double-deck buses made by AEC Ltd., London.

Fertilizer plant for Bulgaria

Humphreys and Glasgow Ltd., London, have obtained an order from the French firm GEXA and the Belgian firm Evence Coppee for the engineering of a large fertilizer complex in Bulgaria. The contract obtained by GEXA and Evence Coppee is about £15 million.

One of two Priestman Bros. Ltd. tropically-equipped Tiger dragline excavators with grabbing equipment, powered by Dorman engines, supplied to Martin Cowley Ltd., for use on the Hedjaz Contract in Saudi Arabia, being shipped for the Port of Aqaba, Jordan for onward transport to the site in Saudi Arabia.

Television guards for Hungary

Rolinx Ltd., Wythenshawe, are to export 6,500 of their 23 inch television implosion guards to Chemolimpex, the Hungarian state buying organization for chemicals.

Poultry plant for Czechoslovakia

In the face of active competition from Holland and Denmark, Gordon Johnson-Stephens Ltd., Gloucester, have won a £42,000 order from Czechoslovakian agricultural combine for an automatic production line plant for processing poultry.

Dam in Tanganyika

The Water Development and Irrigation Division of the Government of Tanganyika has awarded the £1 million contract for the construction of the Nyumba ya Munga dam to Richard Costain (Civil Engineering) Ltd., London.

Power station and distribution in Tenerife

AEI have been awarded a £2¼ million contract for the construction of a power station at Candelaria, Tenerife in the Canary Islands. The company are also to supply part of the high-voltage distribution system. The order was placed by Union Electricas de Canarias SA and was obtained in the face of American and Continental competition.

Fertilizer plant for Austria

Humphreys and Glasgow Ltd., London, have won a contract for the process design engineering, erection and start-up supervision of an ammonia synthesis gas plant to be built by Osterreichische Stickstoffwerke AG at Linz in Austria.

Cables and repeaters for SEACOM

Submarine Cables Ltd., London, have received orders totalling £2½ million for 1,400 nautical miles of submarine telephone cable and 25 submersible repeaters. Standard Telephones & Cables Ltd., London, won the order for the other 710 miles of cable, 70 undersea repeaters and 10 undersea equaliser units. These orders are for the first stage of the South East Asia Commonwealth telephone system SEACOM. The orders were placed by Cable and Wireless Ltd., on its own behalf and as agents for Overseas Telecommunications Commission (Australia), the Canadian Overseas Telecommunications Corporation, the Telecommunications Department of Malaysia and the New Zealand Post Office.

Tariff, Customs and Import Regulations in overseas countries

REGISTERED TRADE MARK (RTM) GOODS IN OVERSEAS TARIFF LISTS

The Lists of Tariff, Customs and import regulation changes in overseas countries published in this section of the Journal sometimes contain words which are registered trade marks in the United Kingdom. So far as is practicable, all lists of goods are checked before publication from this point of view.

Items which fall into this category will now be preceded by the letters 'r t m'. Readers of the Journal should note that this prefix signifies that the words are registered as trade marks in the United Kingdom, but that in the present context they are assumed to refer generally to products of the description stated in brackets.

While every attempt will be made to ensure that the scrutiny is complete, the lists may contain other words which are registered as trade marks in the United Kingdom or in other countries but which it has not been possible to identify.

TURKEY

Global import quotas and liberalization lists (I)

THE TURKISH authorities have issued the thirteenth global quotas list and the liberalization list covering the second half of 1964. Full details of the quota list are given below, and exporters are reminded that applications to import under the quotas must be made by Turkish importers before **August 4, 1964.** Import licences will be valid for six months. The liberalization list will be published in next week's *Board of Trade Journal*.

Inquiries about this notice should be addressed to Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room E53, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 460 or 462).

Thirteenth Quota List. (EMA and Free Currency Zone).

Quota Serial No.	Tariff Statis. No.	Description	Industrial Quota	Importer's Quota	Remarks
			(1,000 dollars)		
1	05.15.20	Only seeds of polyhybrid silk cocoons. (At the order of the Ministry of Commerce)	—	1	
2	08.01.20	Only coconuts	5	—	
	12.07.90	Only vermouth plant			
	13.03.40	Only pectin			
3	09.01.11	Raw coffee. (At the order of Customs and Monopolies)	—	2,000	
4	09.04.10	Black pepper (unground)	—	25	
5	09.04.90	Only capsicum	10	10	
	09.05	Vanilla			
	06	Cinnamon and cinnamon flowers			
	07	Cloves (not ground)			
	09.08	Nutmegs			
	09.10.10	Saffron			
	90	Other spices			
6	12.01.20	Copra	25	—	
7	13.01.10	Only henna	—	1	
8	15.05.10	Only pure lanoline	30	5	
	15.11.10	Glycerine (only up to codex specifications			
		Only for the pharmaceutical industry			
	25.08	Only pure chalk			
	28.42.42				
9	15.04.90	Only whale oil	25	5	
	15.07.11	Castor oil			
10	15.03.10	Oleostearin	75	10	
	20				
	15.06	Other oils of animal origin			
	15.07.25	Palm oil			
	26	Coco oil			
	27	Palm kernel oil			
	38	Other inedible fixed vegetable oils used in industry			
	15.10.10	Acid-oils for industry			
	15.12.10	Whale oil (hydrogenated)			
11	17.02.29	Only caramelized sugar	5	5	
12	18.01	Cocoa beans	100	—	
	18.04	Cocoa butter			
13	15.03.10	Oleo oil and other (For making infant food)	20	—	
	20				
	15.07.26	Cocoa oil			
14	13.03.40	Other, among vegetable juices and extracts	50	—	
	21.07.90	Only concentrated beverages not containing alcohol (for industrial establishments holding a foreign patent known throughout the world and possessing an automatic cleaning and filling organization)			
15	23.07	Vitamins, antibiotics, mineral substances, sickness preventives for animals and other additives. (At the order of the Ministry of Agriculture)	—	30	AID
16	25.23.21	Common artificial Portland cement. (At the order of the Ministry of Industry)	—	1	
17	25.17	Only flint (for ceramic factories)	15	—	
18	25.07.90	Other (including bentonite)	90	—	
	28.22	Manganese oxides			
	28.30.31	Sal ammoniac in powder (only for dry batteries)			
	38.01.10	Artificial graphite			
	25.19	Natural magnesium carbonate (except those containing more than 2·5% calcium oxides)			
19	25.24	Asbestos	100	—	
20	27.04	High grade coke for the carbide and ferro-chrome industries	125	—	
21	27.10.20	Petroleum oils and the like (except standard solvent). (At the order of the Ministry of Commerce)	—	1,000	
22	27.12	r.t.m. Vaseline (petroleum jelly)	10	5	
	28.02.30	Only sulphur insoluble in carbon			
	25.03	sulphur colloidal – insoluble sulphur			
	28.30.31	Only pure ammonium chloride (only those of codex specification or purer)			
23	26.01.76	Rutile extracted from titanium	50	—	
	44.12	Only wood meal			
	47.01.70	Only cellulose powder			
24	27.06	Only creosote oil	50	—	
25	28.08.10	Sulphuric acid (Only chemically pure)	10	5	
	28.09.10	Nitric acid			
	28.35	Sulphides			
	28.09.20	Sulphonitric acid			
	28.16.30	Ammonium solution of codex specification or purer			
26	28.17.10	Sodium hydroxide (caustic soda)	400	50	AID
	20	Potassium hydroxide			
	30	Sodium peroxide			
	40	Potassium peroxide			
27	28.21	Chrome oxides and hydroxides (except chromic acid and chrome trioxide)	50	10	
	28.46.10	Borax			
	28.47.50	Chromates			
	60	Potassium bichromate			
	90	Other			
28	28.23.10	Iron oxides (except yellow and red synthetic iron oxides and natural iron oxides)	10		
	28.23.29	Iron hydroxide (except yellow and red synthetic iron oxides and natural iron oxides)			
29	28.31.10	Only chloride of lime	20	—	
30	28.37	Sulphites and thiosulphates (except sodium sulphite and thiosulphate)	10	5	
31	28.38.11	Copper sulphate, impure	—	1	
	19	Only copper sulphate, pure. (At the order of the Ministry of Agriculture)			
32	28.39.21	Ammonium nitrate (for the manufacture of sodium monoxide)	10	—	
	31.02.20				
33	28.42.13	Sodium carbonate (soda)	50	5	
	16	Potassium carbonate			
	17	Lead carbonate			
	42	Calcium carbonate precipitated			
34	28.25	Titanium oxides	175	10	
	32.07.40	Other colouring substances (except pigments obtained by treating colouring earths of Heading No. 25.09 with ammonium or potassium hydroxide or by polishing same with synthetic organic colouring substances, pigments containing zinc sulphide, oxides and hydroxides containing an addition of organic colouring substances, lead oxides and iron oxides, zinc chromate and chrome yellows)			

Quota Serial No.	Tariff Statis. No.	Description	Industrial Quota	Importer's Quota	Remarks
			(1,000 dollars)		
35	35.05.90	Only soluble starch			
	13.03.40	Other			
	27.10.20	White spirit			
	28.38.51	Iron sulphate			
	59	Nickel sulphate			
	28.49	Colloidal precious metals, and other	40	20	
	38.12.10	Preparations used as mordant in the textile industry (except binders)			
	38.12.20	Other (excluding those containing starch and dextrin)			
36	29.01.42	Only xylol (for making pest control products)	15	—	
37	29.14.31	Formic acid	—	10	
38	29.15.90	Other (except phthalic anhydride and plastifiers)	5	—	
39	30.03.11	Only penicillin procaine containing aluminium monostearate			
	13	Chloromycetin and its derivatives			
	14	Aureomycin and terramycin and their derivatives			
	15	Para-amino-salicylic acid and its salts			
	16	Isonicotinic acid, hydraxid and their derivatives	—	400	
	17	Thiosemicarbazid and its derivatives			
	29	Other			
	40	Second class preparations			
	50	Third class preparations. (At the order of the Ministry of Health)			
40	30.03.14	Aureomycin and terramycin and their derivatives			
	40	Second class preparations			
	50	Third class preparations. (At the order of the Ministry of Agriculture)	—	50	
41	30.04.11	Medicated gauze			
	12	Oil cloth, sticking plaster			
	13	Medicated cotton			
	19	Other			
	30.05.10	Sterilized catguts	—	25	
	39.07.90	Only medicated plastic strips			
	50.08	Only catgut of silk yarn. (With the permission of the Ministry of Health)			
42	31.02	Chemical fertilizers	—	1,250	
	03				
	04				
	31.05	Composite fertilizers. (At the order of the Ministry of Agriculture)			
43	34.07.10	Dental wax	—	5	
44	32.01.20	Mimosa extract			
	30	Only quebracho extract			
	32.02	Tannins, their salts, ethers, esters and other derivatives	25	5	
	32.03	Synthetic tannin substances			
45	32.05	Dyes for dyeing the mass of rubber			
	06	and plastic, used only in the			
	07	plastic and rubber industries	25	—	
46	32.06	Colouring lakes	25	10	
	32.07.10	Lapis lazuli			
47	32.09.11	Only cellulosic varnishes			
	12	Chloro-rubber varnishes			
	21	Only cellulosic colours and cellulosic paste	20	5	
48	32.09.21	Only toxic paints, toxic paint pastes,			
	29	and anti-corrosive submarine paint	5	10	
49	32.09.39	Only dyes for finishing leather and textiles, aluminium paste, bronze paste	75	—	AID
50	32.09.19	Varnish for the rubber industry	5	—	
51	32.09.19	Only special varnish for enamel (for the cable industry and metal printing	10	—	
52	32.09.11	Synthetic varnishes } For artificial			
	32.09.21	Synthetic colours } wood and			
	39.01	Polyester lake } laking plants	60	—	
53	32.10	Colours	—	5	
54	32.13.10	Printing inks	100	50	
55	32.13.21	Duplicating ink, China ink, copying ink and similar inks (except stamping ink and black duplicating ink	—	5	
56	32.13.29	Only concentrated ink and ink for ball point pencils	30	—	
57	33.01.22	Mint	5	5	
58	33.01.23	Citronella			
	24	Melissa			
	25	Ylang-ylang			
	29	Other	30	5	
	33.02	Terpenic by-products of the deterpenation of essential oils			
59	33.04	Essential oils			
	33.05.20	Other	30	10	
60	34.02	Organic surface-active agents, surface-active preparations and washing preparations (except those containing soap and dodecylbenzol sulphonate 'alkilaryl sulphonate' and binders). (For manufacturers of auxiliary materials for leather and textiles)	70	5	AID
61	34.02	Organic surface-active agents, surface-active preparations and washing preparations (except those containing soap and dodecylbenzol sulphonate 'alkilaryl sulphonate' and binders). (For manufacturers of agricultural emulsions and the chemical industry)	50	—	
62	35.01.10	Lactic casein (for the manufacture of pest control products)	10	—	
63	35.03.11	Gelatine and gelatine derivatives	5	5	
	19	Other			
64	35.06.90	Other adhesive preparations (excepting casein paste, skin and bone glue, fish glue, starch and dextrine paste, rubber solution and adhesives of a polyvinyl acetate basis, synthetic rubber solutions of neoprene basis and all sorts of glues in containers of 250 gr. or less)	25	5	
65	36.01	Gunpowder			
	36.03	Mining and blasting fuses			
	36.04	Percussion and detonation caps			
	36.05	Pyrotechnic products (excluding fireworks). (At the order of the Ministry of Industry)	75	—	
66	37.01.20	Only photographic plates and flat films sensitized and not exposed	—	15	
67	37.02.21	Cinema films (unexposed) (only fireproof)	50	5	
68	37.02.22	Photographic films (unexposed)	20	40	AID
	29	Other			
69	37.03	Sensitized paper, paperboard and cloth (except ozalid and similar papers unexposed or exposed and undeveloped)	—	25	
70	37.05	Plates and films	5	5	
71	38.03.10	Activated carbon			
	20	Infusorial earth	20	—	
	90	Other			
72	38.11.60	Other products used in manufacturing plastic paint. (For the industry of paints)	10	—	
73	38.14	Anti-knock preparations and other	—	75	AID
74	38.19.20	Other chemical products and by-products of the chemical industry not elsewhere mentioned (except rubber solution for hot or cold repair of inner tubes and binders)	400	25	AID
75	38.19.20	Only chemical preparations for impregnating wood. (At the order of the Ministry of Agriculture)	100	—	
76	34.02	Only auxiliary substances for the			
	38.12	textile industry (except those con-			
	38.19.20	taining soap, dodecylbenzol sul-			
	39.02	phonate and binders and sizing	60	—	
		materials on a starch and dextrine basis			
	39.03.90	Only sizing materials for the textile industry			
77	34.02	Only auxiliary substances for			
	38.12	leather (except those containing			
	38.19.20	soap and dodecylbenzol sul-			
	39.02	phonate 'alkylaryl sulphonate' and binders	50	—	
78	34.02	Only pigments binders used in the			
	38.12	leather industry (except those			
	38.19.20	containing soap and dodecyl-			
	39.02	benzol sulphonate ('alkilaryl sulphonate')	25	—	
79	34.02	Only binders used in the textile			
	38.12	industry (except those containing			
	38.19.20	soap and dodecylbenzol sul-			
	39.02	phonate 'alkylaryl sulphonate')	40	—	
80	29.15.90	Only plastifiers			
	39.01	Condensation, polycondensation and polyaddition products (excepting polyester boards and alkyd resins whether or not modified)			(Except boards manufactured by pressing sheets of paper impregnated with artificial resins (laminated plastic material) and all kinds of spongy plastics)
	39.02.10	Products in liquid or paste state and other (excepting polyester boards)			
	90	Only plastics of acrylic basis			
	39.03.40	Products in liquid or paste state and other	1,200	40	AID
	39.04	Hardened albuminoids (except galalith boards and bars)			
	39.05	Natural resins modified by fusion and other (except resins containing colophony)			
81	38.19.20	Products obtained by polymeriza-			
	39.01.10	tion and copolymerization and			
	39.02.10	products of the chemical industry. (For the needs of the chemical and plastic industries)	40	—	
82	39.01.10	Only synthetic resin (except alkyd			
	02.10	resins, whether or not modified)			
	03.40	only chemical derivatives of			
	39.05	natural rubber. (For artificial and plywood, paint and balata factories)	200	—	
83	39.01.90	Only boards formed by pressing sheets of paper impregnated with artificial resins (laminated plastic material)	—	1	
84	39.01.90	Only bakelized paperboard (except			
	39.03.50	those for decorative purposes	—	5	
		Vulcanized fibre			
85	39.02.10	Only plastics of an acrylic basis			
	39.02.90	(except all kinds of spongy plastics)	—	5	
86	39.02.90	Only plastic plates (for plants possessing vacuum assembly machines)	20	—	

(Continued on next page)

TURKEY, *continued*

Quota Serial No.	Tariff Statis. No.	Description	Industrial Quota	Importer's Quota	Remarks
			(1,000 dollars)		
87	39.03.12 39.03.90	r.t.m. Cellophane (cellulose wrapping) (only hot adhesives)	10	—	
88	39.03.90	Only celluloid plates and tubes	40	10	AID
89	39.04.90	Only galalith in sheets and rods	15	5	AID
90	40.01.20 39.19.20 13.02.21	Only india-rubber for the manufacture of chewing gum Gum mastic	5	—	
91	40.05	Only cord fabric (for reaper belting)	10	—	
92	40.06.29 35.06.90	Other (except solutions of natural rubber) Only synthetic rubber solution of a neoprene basis	— —	10	
93	40.02	Synthetic rubber (for oil felt)	10	—	
94	40.06 40.08 40.14.20	Only rubber cushions for magnetic or non magnetic refrigerator doors	—	5	
95	40.07.10	Bare rubber thread, round (except square and round thread No. 60 or thicker)	10	5	
96	40.09.10	Only special tubing for power hammers of a service pressure exceeding 40 atm. for two hours without interruption of an inner diameter of 1 in. and over	—	5	
97	40.10	Only V belting	—	100	
98	40.11.11 12 21 22	Only tyre and inner tubes of such qualities and sizes that are not manufactured in Turkey. (At the order of the Ministry of Commerce)	—	1,000	AID
99	40.11	Only bicycle tyres	—	25	
100	40.12 13.10 13.20 16.10	Medical articles (except teats, gloves and draw sheets, hot water bags, ice bags, floating mattresses and cushions) only X-ray aprons	—	5	
101	40.14.20	Other articles of rubber (except draw-sheets for children and white flaps for automobile tyres, floating mattresses and cushions, mats and pedal rubbers hot water and ice bags)	—	10	
102	41.01.11 15 21 25	Fresh bovine hides (up to 15 kilos). Dried bovine hides (up to 15 kilos). Fresh calf hides (all kinds) Dried calf hides (all kinds)	1	—	AID
103	44.03.40	Other trees for veneer not growing in Turkey	10	—	
104	44.21 48.16.10	Packing cases Packing boxes. (At the order of the Ministry of Commerce for exporters)	— —	10	
105	44.11.21	Wooden pegs for shoes	—	2	
106	44.03.50	Only paper pulp wood for 'schleifer' (At the order of the Ministry of Industry)	5	—	
107	44.05 44.14	Sawn wood suitable for the manufacture of packing cases (for packing export goods). (At the order of the Ministry of Commerce)	—	5	
108	44.28 73.16 73.32 83.14	Railway material. (At the order of the Ministry of Industry	5	—	
109	45.03	Articles of raw natural cork (except stoppers)	—	5	
110	45.03	Only cork stoppers (for wine factories). (At the order of the Ministry of Industry)	5	—	
111	45.04	Agglomerated cork and articles thereof	50	10	
112	48.01.20	Paper weighing 50-55 gr. per m2	5	—	
113	48.01.30	Coloured paper for making carbon paper	25	—	
114	48.01.41	Printing and writing paper	—	1	
115	48.01.41	Printing and writing paper (for preparing ozalid paper, gummed paper, millimetric paper and similar special papers)	40	—	
116	48.01.42 43	Packing paper with persulphite (to be given to manufacturers of waxed paper)	20	—	
117	48.01.42 48.05.90	Only hutbak paper (weighing less less than 19 gr. per m2) Other. (At the order of the Ministry of Commerce for exporters)	—	50	
118	48.01.44	Kraft paper for cement, fertilizer and plaster bags. (At the order of the Ministry of Industry)	800	—	AID
119	48.01.51 48.10 48.21.29	Cigarette paper (monopoly) Filter paper for cigarettes	180	—	
120	48.01.64	Only paperboard for the manufacture of statistical cards (in reels) weighing 155 to 180 gr. per m2	35	—	
121	48.01.62 63 69 48.03 48.05.90 48.06.10 48.07	Blotting paper Drawing paper Other papers Only parchment paper and imitations thereof (except paraffin paper) Other paperboards Only scale paper for measuring instruments Paper and paperboard glazed, coated and impregnated, painted or printed (excluding gummed paper, paraffin paper, carbon paper of all sizes and colours in reels or in sheets and imitations of leather those submitted to flockage)	75	15	
122	48.01.69	Only paper for preparing transfer-papers	5	—	
123	48.08	Filter paper and blocks	—	5	
124	48.04	Only tarred kraft paper (for fertilizer factories)	35	—	
125	48.13.20	Stencils	—	5	
126	48.13.30	Other copying papers (except carbon paper of all colours)	—	5	
127	48.21.29	Other articles of paper and paperboard and only filter elements for motors of paper or paperboard, whether or not combined with other materials (excluding handkerchiefs, covers, gummed paper reels and the like)	—	10	
128	49.08	Only transfers for industry	10	—	
129	49.11.11 14	Printed drawings and photographs Other	—	2	
130	51.01.21 31 41 51 51.03.21	Yarn of artificial continuous fibres (only for making velvet and labels)	18	—	
131	51.01.21 31 41 51 51.03.21	Yarn of artificial continuous fibre. (At the order of the Ministry of Industry)	600	—	AID
132	51.01.22 32 42 52 51.03.25	Yarn of synthetic continuous fibre. (At the order of the Ministry of Industry)	1,750	—	AID
133	51.02 55.05.90	Monofil, strip and the like of man-made fibre materials (except imitation catgut) Netting yarn	50	10	
134	53.01.10	Merino wool (in the yolk). (At the order of the Ministry of Industry)	8,000	—	
135	53.02.11 12 30 58.07	Hair suitable for spinning Other rabbit hairs Other fine hairs, unsuitable for spinning Chenille and other yarns	20	10	
136	54.03.10	Flax yarn (No. 7 metric and thinner)	10	10	
137	54.01.10	Shoemakers' yarn (No. 7 metric and thinner)	—	15	
138	55.01	Only long staple cotton. (At the order of the Ministry of Commerce)	1	—	
139	55.09	Only special fabric for typewriter ribbons	25	—	
140	56.01.20 02.20 04.20	Discontinuous artificial textile fibres and waste	140	—	
141	56.01.10 02.10 04.10	Discontinuous synthetic fibres and waste	200	—	AID
142	57.02 57.04.22	Only Manilla hemp Other fibres of the sisal and agave families only	125	—	
143	57.03	Only jute yarn	80	—	
144	59.07.20	Tracing cloth, painting canvas	—	1	
145	59.15.30	Only hose made of flax	—	10	
146	59.15	Only fire hose lined with rubber, whether or not impregnated externally	—	20	
147	59.17.11 12 20 90	Silk sieving fabric Sieving fabric of artificial and synthetic fibre Only oil pressing bags of synthetic fibre Only special fabric used in the asbestos industry	50	—	
148	59.17.90	Only strainer elements for motor fuel and oil	—	15	
149	60.06.10	Only varicose vein stockings and knee-caps	—	5	
150	68.03 68.05	Worked slate and articles of agglomerated or natural slate Stones, for sharpening or polishing by hand	—	10	
151	68.04.20 68.06 68.13	Marble saws Only water emery and only abrasive in powder or grain (except emery paper and cloth other than water emery) Only worked asbestos and articles thereof (except asbestos yarn, cord, strip, fabric, wick, packing plate and straining powder, floor covering and for furniture) (including straining asbestos plates and joint plates of the klingerit type	25	10	
152	68.04.20	Only pipe made of a mixture of asbestos and cement	40	10	
153	68.14	Only brake balata (including those plaited and in rolls)	—	5	
154	69.02.20 90	Semi-silica (Si 02 75-85%) Only Schamott bricks containing less than 50% of alumina	80	—	
155	69.09	Only laboratory, chemical and industrial wares and instruments made of ceramic material	—	5	
156	70.02 70.03	Glass known as 'enamel' Only glass bars and tubes of an external diameter of not more than 18 mm.	125	5	

Quota Serial No.	Tariff Statis. No.	Description	Industrial Quota	Importer's Quota	Remarks
			(1,000 dollars)		
157	70.03	Only glass in rods and tubes of an outer diameter of 18 to 30 mm.	15	—	
158	70.08	Safety and unbreakable glass	—	25	AID
159	70.20	Only glass fibre and wool	5	—	
160	70.11	Glass for electric bulbs	20	—	
161	70.04 70.06	Reinforced glass and other glass	—	5	
	70.05.30	Only art-nouveau or printed glasses			
162	70.13.10	Only kitchen utensils made of fire-resisting glass	—	1	
163	70.14.10	Only glass for incandescent lamps	—	5	
164	70.15.12	Glasses for sun spectacles	5	5	
165	70.17.10	Only serum ampoules of 100 c.c. or larger	5	20	
	21	Glassware for laboratory and pharmacy and hygienic goods			
	70.10.11	Only medicine bottles of neutral glass. (For the pharmaceutical industry)			
166	73.01.11	Pig and tempered iron	5	—	
	73.01.15	Cast steel. (At the order of the Ministry of Industry)			
167	73.03	Iron and steel waste. (At the order of the Ministry of Industry)	250	—	
168	73.07.10	Blooms and billets. (At the order of the Ministry of Industry	1	—	
169	73.07.20	Slabs and sheet bars. (At the order of the Ministry of Industry)	2,596	—	AID
170	73.10.10	Wire rod. (At the order of the Ministry of Industry)	175	—	
171	73.10.30 50 60	Angle iron (except square) Other rods of iron and steel Cold drawn or calibrated rods	—	50	
172	73.08 73.12	Only iron and steel strips of a width of 528 mm. or less (for pipe factories)	850	—	AID
173	73.11	Iron and steel sections (except curtain rails, cornices, uprights, plates and perforated sections)	180	50	AID
174	73.12	Only iron and steel strips of width of 250 mm. or less	300	80	
175	73.13	Only scaled sheets. (At the order of the Ministry of Industry)	800	80	
176	73.13.60	Only electrolytic tin plate. (At the order of the Ministry of Industry)	700	150	AID
177	73.13.60	Only tin plate (except electrolytic)	900	150	AID
178	73.13	Only common black sheets of iron or steel of 4·75 mm. or less (except scaled sheets)	1	—	
179	73.13.10 20	Iron and steel sheets (except black sheets of a thickness of up to 4·75 mm. and scaled sheets of any thickness.) (At the order of the Ministry of Industry)	600	150	AID
180	73.13.10 40 50 70 80 90	Iron and steel sheets (except black sheets of a thickness of up to 4·75 mm. and scaled sheets of any thickness). (At the order of the Ministry of Industry)	100	400	AID
181	73.15	Alloy steel and high carbon steel. (At the order of the Ministry of Industry)	700	—	
182	73.18	Iron or steel tubes and pipes (excluding seamed tubes up to 6 in. diameter	100	25	AID
	19	High-pressure steel tubes			
183	73.18	Only seamed tubes of up to 6 in. (for making exhaust and silencer pipes)	20	—	
184	73.20	Tube and pipe fittings of iron and steel (except those up to a diameter of 2 in. for iron and cast iron and of 2·5 in. for sleeves) (only T tubes of unequal sides and cross and the like are included)	—	50	
185	73.24	Iron or steel containers (except L.P.G. gas tubes)	30	—	
186	73.25	Only thin or thick cables, stranded wire, ropes and the like of steel wire	—	125	
187	73.27	Only woven wire of hexagonal shape of iron or steel	—	20	
188	73.31.10	Horse shoe nails	—	75	
189	73.31.90	Only hob nails, furniture nails and grooved nails	—	20	
190	73.32	Only bolts and nuts, chrome or cadmium plated and screws for sheets	—	10	
191	73.34	Hook needles, hairpins, curling grips and the like (excluding pins, hair buckles and hairpins)	—	5	
192	73.37.10	Only parts of central heating boilers (except segments)	10	—	
193	74.03.29 74.05 74.06.10 74.07.10 74.08	Wire of other copper alloys Copper sheets and strips Copper powder Brass tubes Tube and pipe fittings	50	10	
194	74.07	Only copper tubes of a diameter of 10 mm. or less and capillary tubes	5	10	
195	74.11	Woven wire of copper (only sieves for industry)	10	—	
196	74.19.39	Only conductor wire (for use in the manufacture of bulbs)	25	—	
197	76.02.15 76.03 76.07	Aluminium sections (except frontage elements, doors and windows) Aluminium sheets, plates and strips Aluminium pipe fittings	75	10	
198	76.02.11 19 76.05 76.12 76.13 76.16.10	Aluminium wire Solid rods Only aluminium flake Cables, stranded wire, cordage and the like of aluminium wire Aluminium wire netting and fabric Only aluminium nails, screws, bolts, nuts and the like (except washers)	75	10	
199	76.04	Aluminium sheets and strips. (At the order of the Ministry of Industry)	100	25	AID
200	49.09 73.18 73.20 76.06 07 16 84.10.22 84.10.23 84.18 84.21 84.61	Complete artificial rain systems and required tubes and other accessories (except L.P.G. gas tubes and gas and kerosene stoves and cocks thereof). (At the order of the Ministry of Agriculture)	—	50	AID
201	78.01.10	Only unwrought lead of a purity of 99·97% for accumulators. (Only for the accumulator industry and metal bearings)	50	—	
202	79.01.10	Unwrought zinc and zinc alloys containing at least 96% of zinc	700	25	
203	79.02 79.03 79.06.10	Zinc rods, sections and wire Zinc sheets, plates and strips, powder and flake Zinc nails, screws, washers, bolts, nuts and the like	60	20	
204	82.01.30 40	Scythes Sickles	—	60	
205	82.02	Only any kind of saw blade	—	40	
206	82.03 82.04	Hand tools Other hand tools (excepting trowels and fixed or rotating vices of pig iron, sledge-hammers, various kinds of carpenter planes, hand tools with wooden body producing shavings, hammers weighing up to ½ kilo, fretsaws and sets thereof, eye-dressers)	—	25	
207	82.05	Interchangeable tools for hand tools and for machine tools for pressing, stamping and similar work (except drill bits of 0·5 to 35 mm. inclusive)	—	150	
208	82.05	Only drill tips of 10·5 mm. (exclusive) to 35 mm. (inclusive). (With the permission of the Ministry of Industry)	—	1	
209	82.10	Blades for the knives falling within Heading 82.09	15	—	
210	82.11.21 82.11.23 82.12 82.13.10 21 22 23	Only safety razors of metal Razors Scissors and blades thereof Manicure and pedicure tools and sets Clippers for human hair Clippers for animal hair Blades for clippers	—	25	
211	83.01	Only locks which cannot be manufactured in Turkey as regards specifications of material and mechanical operation. (At the Order of the Ministry of Industry)	—	1	
212	83.01	Only ciphered locks for safes	—	1	
213	83.07.21	Incandescent lamps (except seamen's lanterns)	—	25	
214	83.09	Goods of base metal (excluding pressure buttons and buckles)	5	10	
215	83.13 84.61	Only special valves used in aerosol bombs	25	—	
216	83.15.10 90	Only brazing wire and welding electrodes (excluding iron, ordinary steel and carbon steel welding electrodes) Other	25	10	
217	84.06.20	Diesel and semi-diesel engines of over 15 h.p. (except outboard)	—	250	AID
218	84.06.40 80	Petrol engines and other internal combustion engines of 15 h.p. or less (except outboard)	—	100	AID
219	84.06.40 80	Petrol engines and other internal combustion engines of over 15 h.p. (except outboard)	—	40	AID
220	84.06.90	Only cylinder jackets (up to 200 mm.)	—	15	
221	84.06.90	Only cylinder cover, crankcase, valve cover, flywheel and pulleys	—	25	
222	84.07 84.08	Water wheels, turbines and other water engines Other motors and power machines	—	2	
223	84.09.10	Mechanically drawn road rollers	—	15	AID
224	84.10.10 21	Distributing pumps fitted with a measuring and price device Elevators for liquids	—	25	
225	84.10.22	Turbo pumps and motor pumps (except centrifugal normal water pumps of a capacity of 250 m.3/h.			

(Continued on next page)

TURKEY, *continued*

Quota Serial No.	Tariff Statis. No.	Description	Industrial Quota	Importer's Quota	Remarks
			(1·000 dollars)		
		or less coupled with a diesel engine or any other power of 15 h.p. or less and motor pumps for deep wells of any power) (plunger pumps are included)			
	23	Pumps for liquids (excluding deep well water pumps and normal centrifugal water pumps up to 250 m.3/h.) (plunger pumps are included)	225	80	AID
	84.11	Air and vacuum pumps, motor pumps and turbo pumps, air and other gas compressors, motor compressors and turbo compressors, ventilators, blowers, and the like)			
226	84.11	Only gas compressors (for making industrial cold-storage installations)	50	—	AID
227	84.12	Only parts of air-conditioning apparatus	—	10	
228	84.12	Only air-conditioning apparatus for vehicles	—	5	
229	84.13	Only automatic furnace burners and rotative burners of a capacity exceeding 100 kg. per hour	—	80	AID
230	84.13	Only fuel burners of up to 100 kg. per hour capacity (inclusive)	—	10	
231	84.15.90	Ekovat, thermostat, condenser, evaporator, capillary tubes for refrigerator or only units constituted by same (except cord and plug)	—	25	
232	84.15.90	Ekovat, thermostat, condenser, evaporator, capillary tubes for refrigerator or only units constituted by same (except cord and plug)	(For factories of commercial type refrigerators)		
	84.11	Only gas compressors	75	—	
	84.17	Only condensers of commercial type refrigerators			
233	84.17	Only autoclaves, hot-air stoves, sterilizers used in medicine and laboratory machinery	—	40	
	84.18	Motor driven centrifuges, for medical use and chloring apparatus			
234	84.17	Only block sterilizing apparatus	—	50	
235	84.17	Only fumigatory machinery. (At the order of the Ministry of Agriculture)	—	80	
236	84.17.21	Bath heaters and water heaters	—	1	
237	84.18.10	Cream separators. (At the order of the Ministry of Agriculture)	—	5	
238	84.20.21	Only balances with automatic pointers	—	10	
239	84.21.11 90	Sprayers and atomizers used in agriculture (except sprayers for liquid carried by hand on the back or the shoulder). (At the order of the Ministry of Agriculture)	—	400	AID
240	84.21.30	Only atomizing guns	—	5	
241	84.22.20	Lifting, loading, unloading and conveying machinery and equipment (except elevators and lifting equipment of dumper trucks up to 15 tons and mechanical and hydraulic jacks of a lifting capacity of up to 50 tons used in vehicles	—	300	AID
	84.23	Earth excavating, boring, extracting, carrying and levelling machinery and equipment, stationary or mobile			
242	84.22.20	Only hydraulic straightening apparatus and wheeled jacks for use in garages	—	10	
243	84.24	Agricultural machinery for preparing, working and cultivating (except shares of animal driven ploughs, harrow discs and plough discs) (including shares of tractor ploughs). (At the order of the Ministry of Agriculture)	—	150	AID
244	84.25	Harvesting and threshing machinery. (At the order of the Ministry of Agriculture)	—	400	AID
245	84.40.90	Parts (except inner and outer body and boiler)	75	50	
246	84.41.10	Only sewing machines for industry. (To be imported exclusively by official agents)	—	25	
247	84.41.90	Other parts (except body, disc, legs, and cabinet of machines)	—	50	
248	84.45	Machine-tools for working metals and metallic carbides	—	150	AID
	84.46	Only machine tools for optical glass			
249	84.49	Pneumatic or motor driven hand tools and machine tools (except those with built-in electric motor)	10	20	
	85.05	Electro-mechanical hand tools and machine-tools			
250	84.51	Typewriters (only with standard Turkish keyboard) (except electric machines)	—	70	AID
251	84.52.10 84.53	Calculating machines Statistical machines operated with punch cards and the like	—	70	AID
252	84.52.90	Only accounting machines, stamping and ticket printing and distributing machines	—	40	
253	84.54.10 20	Duplicating machines Address typing machines	—	20	
254	84.54.30	Coin sorting, counting machines and coin and note packing machines	—	15	
255	84.55	Only bodies and chassis of machines and apparatus falling within Headings No. 84.51 to 84.54 (inclusive)	40	—	
256	84.56.20 30 80	Stone crushers Machines for separating, sorting and clearing minerals Other machines and equipment	—	50	
257	84.61	Only taps, cocks valves, pressure reducing valves and thermostatic valves, and other devices and apparatus for acids and compressed gas, tubes, steam valves resisting a pressure of over 10 atmospheres, only valves used as spare part in machines and motors (except large tubes and stoves for L.P.G. valves and extenders used in L.P.G. gas tubes and gas ranges and their cocks)	50	25	
258	84.63	Only copper alloy bearing in steel casing (except bronze)	—	10	
259	85.01.22	Electric generators	—	80	
260	85.01.31 32 33	Electric motors	100	50	AID
261	85.01.40	Converters, static and rotating	—	10	
	85.02	Electro magnets and other			
262	85.01.50	Only inductance and reactance coils used in wireless sets and inductance and reactance coils with an iron core of a weight not exceeding 300 gr.	—	40	AID
	85.01.90	Parts (except body and chassis, inductance and reactance coils, windings and brushes)			
263	85.03	Only dry mercury batteries for listening instruments	—	2	
264	85.04.10	Only accumulators of alkali type (except lead accumulators)	—	5	
265	85.04.20	Only accumulator plates for stationary type accumulators of 5 mm. and thicker	—	5	
	90	Other parts of only alkali type accumulators (except those for lead accumulators and those of the free import list)			
266	85.06	Parts of electromechanical apparatus for home use (except body, sleeper, cover, legs and motors)	—	10	
267	85.09	Electrical lighting and signalling equipment and windscreens, defrosters and demisters for cycles and motor vehicles	—	50	
268	85.11.10	Electric furnaces for industry and laboratories	20	10	
269	85.11.20	Electric welding and cutting machines (except welding transformers)	25	5	
270	85.13	Only teleprinters, telephone exchanges for over 70 lines and telephones with not more than two knobs	—	20	
271	85.14.11 12 20	Microphones for wire telephony Other microphones Loudspeakers	—	25	
272	85.15.90	Only telescopic aerials, wavelength key without knob, strip, socket	—	15	
273	85.17	Only fire, burglar and other alarms	—	5	
274	85.18	Electric con lensers	75	25	AID
275	85.19.10	Only fuses of over 1,000 V. complete fuses containing a knob of at least 34 mm. of diameter, fuse plug, bronze socket, lightning arrester and automatic commutators	—	50	
276	85.19.40 85.19.20	Only starters for fluorescent and mercury vapour lamps Only rheostats (sliding resistances)	—	10	AID
277	85.20.10	Lighting bulbs (excluding normal lighting bulbs of plain, dull or coloured glass with screw or bayonet cap and miniatures of normal candle bulbs of all voltages between 10 and 750 watts)			
	20	Fluorescent tubes (except straight tubes of 20–45 mm. diameter and 35–175 cm. long)	10	15	
	80	Electric arc lamps			
	85.20.10	Only "candle" bulbs with normal and mignon cap			
	85.20.10	Only bulbs with mignonette screw cap. (For manufacturers of pocket lamps)			
278	85.20.70	Other valves and tubes	—	10	
279	85.22	Only clock washing machines	—	5	
280	85.23.10 20	Underground and submarine cables (except low voltage underground cables with thermoplastic insulation of up to 16 mm. and underground telephone cables of 20 branches or less)	—	50	
281	85.23.90	Only enamelled coil wire thinner than 0·15 mm. and thicker than 2 mm. of round and flat section.	20	5	
282	85.25	Only high voltage insulators included in the class of chain insu-			

Quota Serial No.	Tariff Statis. No.	Description	Industrial Quota	Importer's Quota	Remarks
			(1,000 dollars)		
		lators according to international standards	—	10	
283	85.26	Insulating parts for electric apparatus and installations having no metal parts used for electric connection (except parts concerning material, the import whereof is prohibited in Heading No.85.19.10)	—	10	
284	87.01	Tractors (the specifications will be determined jointly by the Ministries of Agriculture and Industry). (At the order of the Ministry of Agriculture)	—	400	AID
285	87.01.30	Only tractors of cold storage trailers	—	150	
	87.02.13	Only cold storage trucks			
	87.14	Only cold storage trailers (At the order of the Ministry of Commerce			
286	87.14.0	Only single and tandem axles, revolving plates, fifth wheel gear, lifting device and automatic traction hook of industrial type trailers and semi-trailers of over 10 tons. (For manufacturers of cold storage trailers)	50	—	
287	87.02.11 13	Only dumpers and dumping trucks of a net loading capacity of 15 tons and more. (To be imported exclusively by official agents)	—	75	AID
288	87.02.13 87.04.90	Trucks and light trucks and their chassis with motor (except metal and wooden cases). (To be imported by official agents) (except panels) (To be used by decree of the Council of Ministers)	—	1	
289	87.06	Only chassis	—	20	
290	87.06	Only doors, mud-guards and safety belts	—	20	
291	87.07.10	Factory, warehouse and similar motor trucks and tractors driven by any motor, trucks of the type used in railway stations (complete or not)	—	20	
292	87.09.10	Motorcycles. (To be imported exclusively by official agents)	—	10	
	20	Bicycles with motor			
	30	Side cars of any kind			
	87.10	Cycles without motor (excluding three-wheeled cycles)			
293	87.12	Only parts and accessories of vehicles falling within No. 87.09, 87.10 and 87.11 (except frames and handle bars of bicycles and motorcycles)	—	50	
294	87.14	Only trailers of a capacity of 10 tons and more, with brake and drawn by tractors. (To be imported exclusively by official agents)	—	20	
295	88.02.20	Only planes for agricultural pest control and their motorless cockpits. (At the order of the Ministry of Agriculture)	—	50	
296	90.01 90.02	All kinds of lenses, prisms, mirrors and other optical goods (except optical shaving mirrors and enlarging mirrors and objectives and eye-pieces of microscopes)	—	10	
297	90.03	Only metallic frames for spectacles	—	10	
298	90.03	Only metallic parts of spectacle frames	10	5	
299	90.07.11	Photographic cameras	—	10	
300	90.08	Only cinema cameras of 35 mm.	—	20	
301	90.08	Cinematograph cameras, projection apparatus up to 35 mm. whether or not with sound.	—	10	
	90.09	Fixed projection apparatus, enlarging and reducing instruments			
302	90.13	Optical instruments	—	15	
303	90.14	Geodesical, topographical, surveying and other instruments	—	75	
304	90.16	Drawing and drafting instruments (excluding tailors' and shoemakers' measuring tape and tables for technical drawings and water-levels, rule-squares, double and triple decimetres, T-squares, squares, protractors, curves, students simple compass boxes without ruling pens)	—	5	
305	90.17	Medical, surgical, dental and veterinary instruments	—	150	AID
306	90.18.10	Only masks used in agricultural pest control	—	5	
307	90.19	Only plastic artificial teeth	—	2	
308	90.20	X-ray apparatus and other	—	150	
309	90.24	Instruments and apparatus for measuring, checking and controlling the flow of liquids and gases, or for automatically controlling temperature, and instruments for measuring the temperature of central heating and other installations only	—	150	
310	90.26.10	Electric supply meters	—	20	
311	90.28	Electrical and electronic measuring, checking, analysing and controlling instruments	—	100	AID
312	91.01	Pocket and wrist watches and the like	—	40	
313	91.07 91.08	Clockwork	15	10	
314	91.02.10 91.04	Alarm clocks of any kind (except table clocks with outer bell)	—	10	
315	91.05	Only time-registers and watchmen's tell-tales	—	5	
316	91.06	Time switches with clock movement or synchronous motor	—	10	
	91.09	Only springs for fixing straps or wrist watches and hooks for attaching pocket watches to chains			
317	92.01	Pianos, clavecins and other string instruments with a keyboard	—	20	
	92.02	Other string musical instruments (except mandolines)			
	92.03	Pipe and reed organs, harmoniums and other similar instruments with a keyboard			
	92.04	Accordions, concertinas and mouth organs			
	92.05	Other wind musical instruments			
	92.06	Percussion musical instruments (except drums and cymbals)			
	92.07	Electro-magnetic, electrostatic, electronic and similar musical instruments			
318	92.12.41	Only records of classical music. (With the permission of the Ministry of National Education)	—	5	
319	92.12.49	Only coiled tape for sound recording. (With the permission of the Ministry of National Education)	—	5	
320	92.13	Other parts and accessories of apparatus falling within Heading No. 92.11 (except body, disc, box and chassis)	—	20	
321	94.02.20	Only surgical operation tables and complete dentists' chairs	—	10	
322	96.02.21	All kinds of artistic brushes	—	5	
323	97.03	Only miniature motors for toys	5	—	
324	98.01	Only press-buttons	—	5	
325	98.02	Only slide fasteners and stops thereof	30	—	
326	98.03.20	Fountain pens (and refilling pencils) (except ball-point)	—	10	
	70	Fountain pens (except ball-point)			
	98.05.10	Lead-pencils			
	20	Pencil lead			
	30	Only drawing chalk (except tailors' chalk)			
327	98.03.50 90	Only parts and accessories of fountain pens of any kind (except body and bonnet)	10	10	
328	98.07.90	Only hand numerators	—	1	
329	98.09.20	Other	—	1	
330	98.15	Only steel insulating bottles	—	5	
		QUOTAS FOR ASSEMBLY PLANTS (x)			
331	Miscellan.	Articles to be imported for manufacturing and assembling tractors (including unassembled tractors)	1,300	—	AID
332	,,	Only articles to be imported for assembling trucks, light trucks and minibuses (except metal and wooden cases)	2,500	—	AID
333	,,	Articles required only for the construction of motorbus chassis with motor and motorbus bodies	300	—	AID
334	,,	Articles required for the manufacture of refrigerators	1,000	—	
335	,,	Articles to be imported for manufacturing wireless sets	600	—	
336	,,	Articles required for manufacturing electric razors	20	—	
337	,,	Articles required for manufacturing record-players	40	—	
338	,,	Articles required for manufacturing tape-recorders	30	—	
339	,,	Articles required for manufacturing elevators and escalators	150	—	AID
340	,,	Articles required for manufacturing vacuum cleaners	40	—	AID
341	,,	Articles required for the manufacture of automatic telephone exchanges	20	—	
		QUOTAS FOR THE MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY			
342	,,	Articles required for manufacturing tyres	600	—	AID
343	,,	Articles required for manufacturing electronic apparatus	20	—	
344	,,	Articles required for manufacturing burners and radiants for fuel and L.P.G.	80	—	
345	,,	Articles required for the manufacture of dry batteries	350	—	
346	,,	Articles required for manufacturing valves and extenders used in L.P.G. gas tubes	200	—	
347	,,	Articles required for the manufacture of power and distribution transformers	65	—	
348	,,	Articles required for the manufacture of sewing machines	200	—	
349	,,	Articles required for the manufacture of washing machines	200	—	
350	,,	Articles required for the manufacture of building machines	50	—	
351	,,	Articles required by vegetable oil refineries	150	—	

(*Continued on next page*)

TURKEY, *continued*

Quota Serial No.	Tariff Statis. No.	Description	Industrial Quota	Importer's Quota	Remarks)
			(1,000 dollars)		
		OTHER MISCELLANEOUS QUOTAS			
352	,,	For the urgent needs of laboratories and pharmaceutical product factories. (At the order of the Ministry of Health)	75	—	AID
353	,,	For the urgent needs of the industries in the private sector. (At the order of the Union of Chambers)	400	—	AID
354	,,	For the urgent needs of the State sector. (At the order of the Ministry of Industry)	400	—	AID
355	,,	For the investments of the private and state sectors (machinery and equipment) (x). (At the order of the Ministry of Finance)	20,000	—	AID
356	,,	Regulating and reserve quota (x). (At the order of the Ministry of Commerce)	—	2,000	AID
357	,,	For the urgent needs of the State Supply Office and other official establishments and Ministries. (At the order of the Ministry of Finance)	—	1,000	AID
358	,,	For the requirements of artisans and craftsmen (articles included in the import lists in force) (x). (At the order of the Ministry of Industry)	500	—	
359	,,	For producers of aquatic products. (By the order of the Ministry of Commerce)	—	50	
360	,,	For the purchase of ships (x). (At the order of the Ship Survey Board)	—	500	
361	,,	Articles required for shipbuilding and ship repair (x). (At the order of the Ship Survey Board)	750	—	
362	,,	For the requirements of sport material. (At the order of General Directorate of Physical Education)	—	50	
363	,,	For the import of surpluses. (At the order of the Ministry of Commerce)	—	22,800	
364	,,	Articles required for tourism and touristic establishments. (At the order of the Ministry of Tourism)	200	—	
365	,,	For the urgent need of prospecting and boring installations and petroleum refineries of the State Sector. (At the order of the Ministry of Energy and Natural Sources)	150	—	
366	,,	For importing apparatus and vehicles for the disabled. (At the order of the Red Crescent Society)	—	20	
367	,,	For the Izmir Fair. (At the order of the Ministry of Commerce)	—	8,500	

(x) This quota is annual; the portion unused in the period of the XIIth Programme shall be used during the period of the present Programme.

Notes:

(1) If the Statistical Nos. are not indicated against the Tariff Headings mentioned in this list, the said Tariff Headings shall include all the statistical numbers determined for the said Heading No. and the relevant goods.

(2) If the phrases indicating the descriptions of the goods in this list do not contain restrictions such as 'only', 'excluding', 'except' all the goods classified under the said Heading of the Customs Tariff shall be included in the phrase in question.

(3) For imports to be made against quotas marked 'miscellaneous' the goods need not be included in the liberalization list or the quota list. However, articles included in the liberalization list may not be imported against these quotas. The rules concerning change of goods are reserved.

(4) The Letters AID in this list indicate that the articles will be paid entirely or in part out of the AID account. Details of the AID allocations will be published in the *Board of Trade Journal* as soon as possible.

SWITZERLAND

Egg prices compensation fund

By an order of June 1, 1964, the Swiss Federal Council have temporarily amended the Order of April 11, 1961, regarding the Egg Prices Compensation Fund. From May 29, 1964, to December 31, 1964, the Price Compensation Fund will be supplied by the following taxes levied by the import and export department of the trade division, on the commodities shown below:

Customs Tariff No.		Per 100 kg. gross Fr.
0405	Birds' eggs and egg yolks, fresh, dried or otherwise preserved, sweetened or not:	
10	Eggs in the shell	30
20	Whole eggs, dried, and egg yolks, dried	150
22	Other (e.g. whole eggs, frozen, and egg yolks, frozen)	30
3502	Ovalbumin (egg white) for non-technical uses:	
10	Dry	150
12	Other (e.g. white of egg, frozen)	30

The taxes shall be applied to all commodities for which a Customs Declaration for import is accepted after the coming into force of this Order.

All inquiries relating to this notice should be addressed to Export Services Branch (Tariff Section), Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Exts. 460, 462).

SPAIN

Opening of global quotas

THE LIST of Spanish global quotas for 1964 was published in the *Board of Trade Journal* of February 21, pages 430 and 431.

The Spanish authorities have invited applications from Spanish importers, merchants and industrialists against the following quotas:

Quota No.	Goods	Minimum value of licences for which applications invited	Closing date for applications
		Pesetas	
1	Hops	13,200,000	August 9
2	Meat preserves	9,000,000	August 9
3	Fruit preserves	9,000,000	August 9
4	Preserves for children	1,500,000	August 9
5	Miscellaneous food products	1,500,000	August 9
6	Soups and soup preparations	1,500,000	August 9

Anti-dumping legislation

IN THE *State Gazette* of June 18, the Spanish authorities published the text of a Decree regulating the imposition of anti-dumping and compensatory duties. The Decree follows the pattern laid down by GATT.

A translation of the Decree may be inspected at Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room E53, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4.

ROBERT HOUGH
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FRANCE

Modifications to customs duties

THE FRENCH *Journal Officiel* of July 1, announced certain provisional changes in Customs duty on imports. The first half of the list was published in the *Board of Trade Journal* of July 17. The second half is as follows:

Tariff No.	Description	Rates of Duty
38-19	Chemical products and preparations of the chemical or allied industries (including those consisting of mixtures of natural products), not elsewhere specified or included; residual products of the chemical or allied industries, not elsewhere specified or included: Q. Other: IV. Not specified: b. Other (1) Suspended until December 31, 1964, inclusive for the following products: Mixtures of Aldehydes originating from lignine; Mixtures of tertiary mercaptan. (2) 18% for preparations used in the manufacture of chewing-gum and consisting of granules formed by a mixture of several gums under chapter 40 (particularly chicle and balata), other than rubber with hydrogenated vegetable oils and a homogenising agent, e.g. calcium carbonate. (3) Suspended until December 31, 1965, inclusive for crude guanine (fish-scale paste and other fish waste, containing mineral oil, of the type used in the manufacture of pearl essence.)	(1)(2)(3)
39-03	Regenerated cellulose; cellulose nitrate, cellulose acetate and other cellulose esters, cellulose ethers and other chemical derivatives of cellulose, plasticized or not (e.g. collodions, celluloid), vulcanized fibre: E. Cellulose ethers and other chemical derivatives of cellulose: I. Non-plasticized: b. Other than ethylcellulose (1) 4% until December 31, 1964, inclusive for ethylhydroxyethylcellulose insoluble in water. (2) 8% until December 31, 1964, inclusive for hydroxypropylmethylcellulose.	(1)(2)
39-07	Articles of materials of the kinds described in heading Nos. 39-01 to 39-06: A. Of regnerated cellulose: II. Obtained otherwise (1) 16% until December 31, 1966, for flakes of regenerated cellulose of a width exceeding 5 mm., slightly twisted, then compressed, but not flattened.	(1)
42-03	Articles of apparel and clothing accessories, of leather or leather substitutes: B. Gloves, including mittens: III. Other	15·2% until June 30, 1967, inclusive.
48-01	Paper and paperboard, including cellulose wadding, machine-made in roller or sheets: E. Other: II. Not specified: d. Other: i. Made in continuous lengths: n. Other: u. Containing mechanical pulp in a proportion of: x. More than 60%: 2. Other y. 60% or less v. Not containing mechanical pulp x. Containing no rag pulp or containing less than 75% of rag pulp y. Containing 75% or more of rag pulp (1) Suspended until 31 December, 1964, inclusive for, Japan paper intended for the manufacture of artificial sausage skins, subject to the conditions and control formalities fixed by the competent authorities.	(1) (1) (1) (1)
60-03	Stockings, under-stockings, socks, ankle-socks, sockettes and the like, knitted or crocheted, not elastic nor rubberised: B. Other than layette articles: III. Of other textile materials (1) 17·6% until June, 30, 1967, inclusive, for stockings of synthetic textile fibres, finished or unfinished.	(1)
60-05	Outer garments and other articles, knitted or crocheted, not elastic nor rubberised: A. Outer garments and clothing accessories: II. Garments: (a) Babies, being layette articles: 1. Of silk or waste silk other than noil. 2. Of synthetic textile fibres. 3. Of wool or fine animal hair: x. Hand-made y. Loom-made 4. Of flax, ramie, cotton, hemp or broom: x. Hand-made y. Loom-made 5. Of artificial textile fibres: x. Hand-made y. Loom -made 6. Of other textile materials: x. Hand-made y. Loom-made b. Other: 1. Bathing and similar costumes. (1) 16·8% until June 30, 1967, inclusive for bathing costumes and outer garments for babies.	(1)
60-06	Knitted or crocheted fabrics and articles thereof, elastic or rubberised (including elastic knee-caps and elastic stockings): B. Other than knitted or crocheted fabric in the piece	16% until 30 June, 1967, inclusive for bathing costumes
61-01	Men's and boys' outer garments: A. Working garments (e.g. aprons, overalls, boiler-suits). B. Other (1) 16% until June 30, 1967, inclusive, for men's outer garments of synthetic textile fibres.	(1)
61-02	Women's, girls' and infants' outer garments: B. Other: I. Working garments (e.g. aprons, overalls, boiler-suits). II. Shirt waists, blouses and other lingerie articles: 1. Entirely or partially hand-made 2. Machine made III. Other (1) 16% until June 30, 1967, inclusive, for women's outer garments of synthetic textile fibres and for bathing costumes.	(1) (1)
68-12	Articles of asbestos cement, of cellulose fibre-cement or the like: A. Building materials: I. Roofing materials (tiles, sheets, corrugated or other plates, etc.) and accessories, pipes, pipe conduits and piping accessories	10·4% until June 30, 1967, inclusive, for piping accessories of asbestos cement.
68-13	Fabricated asbestos and articles thereof (e.g. asbestos board, thread, fabric, clothing, jointing, etc.), reinforced or not, other than goods falling within heading no. 68-14; mixtures with a basis of asbestos and magnesium carbonate, and articles of such mixtures: B. Articles of asbestos: II. Thread, strings, cords, plaits, pads and fabrics: b. Thread: 1. Steel-cored thread 2. Other	11% until June 30, 1967, inclusive. 12% until June 30, 1967, inclusive.
70-05	Unworked drawn or blown glass (including flashed glass), squares or rectangles (1) 8%, with a minimum duty of Francs 3·95 per 100 kg. gross, until June 30, 1967, inclusive for horticultural glass.	(1)
73-01	Pig iron, cast iron and spiegeleisen, in pigs, blocks, lumps and similar forms: B. Haematite iron: II. Containing 1·5% or less by weight of manganese: a. Charcoal pig iron, containing a maximum proportion by weight of 0·07% of phosphorous and 0·03% of sulphur (a) b. Other.	(This is a textual amendment. Rates of duty remain unchanged).
73-16	Railway and tramway track construction material of iron or steel; rails, check-rails, switch points, crossings (or frogs), crossing pieces, point rods, rack rails, sleepers, fishplates, chair wedges, sole plates, rail clips, bed-plates and ties: A. Rails: II. Other: b. Used (1) For used rails intended for re-rolling, the duty is: Suspended for imports effected within a quota the amount and conditions of which are fixed by the competent authorities: Reduced to 6% for imports effected outside the quota.	(1)
76-03	Wrought plates, sheets and strip of aluminium, of a thickness exceeding 0·15 mm. (1) 12% until June 30, 1967, inclusive, for aluminium strip for venetian blinds.	(1)
76-06	Tubes, pipes and blanks therefor, of aluminium and hollow bars of aluminium. (1) 15·2% until June 30, 1967, inclusive, for aluminium irrigation tubes and pipes.	(1)

TABLE IIA
Special customs tariff for Corsica

Tariff No.	Description	Rate of Duty
24-01	Unmanufactured tobacco; tobacco refuse: A. Tobacco of a value, per packet of 280 accounting units (1) (2) or more per 100 kg. nett B. Other (3) This duty is reduced to: 105·7% with a maximum levy of Francs 2,435·28 per 100 kg. nett as from January 1, 1965;	(3) (4)

(Continued on next page)

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FRANCE, *continued*

Tariff No.	Description	Rate of Duty
	81% with a maximum levy of Francs 1,866·20 per 100 kg. nett as from January 1, 1966.	
	(4) This duty is reduced to:	
	111·6% with a minumum levy of Francs 143·20 and a maximum levy of Francs 747·75 per 100 kg. nett as from January 1, 1965;	
	88·8% with a minimum levy of Francs 143·20 and a maximum levy of Francs 594·58 per 100 kg. nett as from January 1, 1966.	

TABLE IIC
Special customs tariff for Guiana

Tariff No.	Description	Rate of Duty
Ex 24-01	Unmanufactured tobacco; tobacco refuse:	
	Ex A. Tobacco of a value, per packet, of 280 accounting units (2) (3) or more per 100 kg. nett	(4)
	Ex B. Other:	
	Ex 1. Tobacco waste (other than that intended for the manufacture of nicotine)	(5)
	2. Other	(6)
	(4) This duty is increased to:	
	7·6% with a maximum levy of Francs 175·10 per 100 kg. nett as from January 1, 1965;	
	9·6% with a maximum levy of Francs 221·18 per 100 kg. nett as from January 1, 1966.	
	(5) This duty is increased to:	
	15·4% with a minimum levy of Francs 78·74 and a maximum levy of Francs 103·18 per 100 kg. nett as from January 1, 1965; 18·8% with a minimum levy of Francs 96·13 and a maximum levy of Francs 125·96 per kg. nett as from January 1, 1966.	
	(6) This duty is increased to:	
	13·5% with a minimum levy of Francs 69·03 and a maximum levy of Francs 90·45 per 100 kg. nett as from January 1, 1965;	
	17·4% with a minimum levy of Francs 88·97 and a maximum levy of Francs 116·58 per 100 kg. nett as from January 1, 1966.	
Ex 24-02	Manufactured tobacco; tobacco extracts and essences (praiss);	
	A. Cigarettes	87·2%
	B. Cigars and cigarillos	38·6%
	C. Smoking tobaccos	87·0%
	D. Chewing tobacco and snuff	48·4%

TABLE IID
Special customs tariff for Martinique

Tariff No.	Description	Rate of Duty
Ex 24-01	Unmanufactured tobacco; tobacco refuse	
	A. Tobacco of a value, per packet, of 280 accounting units (2) (3) or more per 100 kg. nett	(4)
	B. Other:	
	Ex. 1. Tobacco refuse (other than that intended for the manufacture of nicotine)	(5)
	2. Other	(5)
	(4) This duty is increased to:	
	9·5% with a maximum levy of Francs 218·87 per 100 kg. nett as from January 1, 1965;	
	11% with a maximum levy of Francs 253·43 per 100 kg. nett as from January 1, 1966.	
	(5) This duty is increased to:	
	15·4% with a minimum levy of Francs 78·74 and a maximum levy of Francs 103·18 per 100 kg. nett as from January 1, 1965.	
	18·8% with a minimum levy of Francs 96·13 and a maximum levy of Francs 125·96 per 100 kg. nett as from January 1, 1966.	

TABLE IIE
Special customs tariff for Reunion

Tariff No.	Description	Rate of Duty
24-01	Unmanufactured tobacco; tobacco refuse:	
	A. Tobacco of a value, per packet, of 280 accounting units (2)(3) or more per 100 kg. nett	(5)
	B. Other:	
	1. Tobacco refuse (a):	
	a. Intended for the manufacture of nicotine (4)	(6)
	b. Other	(7)
	2. Other (a)	(7)
	(5) This duty is increased to:	
	9·5% with a maximum levy of Francs 10·943 per 100 kg. nett as from January 1, 1965;	
	11% with a maximum levy of Francs 12·671 per 100 kg. nett as from January 1, 1966.	
	(6) This duty is increased to:	
	12·6% with a minimum levy of Francs 3·221 and a maximum levy of Francs 4·221 per 100 kg. nett as from January 1, 1965;	
	16·8% with a minimum levy of Francs 4·295 and a maximum levy of Francs 5·628 per 100 kg. nett as from January 1, 1965.	
	(7) This duty is increased to:	
	15·4% with a minimum levy of Francs 3·937 and a maximum levy of Francs 5·159 per 100 kg. nett as from January 1, 1965.	
	18·8% with a minimum levy of Francs 4·806 and a maximum levy of Francs 6·298 per 100 kg. nett as from January 1, 1966.	

The French text of the above notice may be seen at the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room E13, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4.

Global quotas for fish, dates, figs and jams

THE FRENCH *Journal Officiel* of July 9 announced that no more import licences will be issued in respect of the global quotas announced in the *Journal Officiel* of December 21, 1963. Details of these quotas were published in the *Board of Trade Journal* (page 185) on January 24.

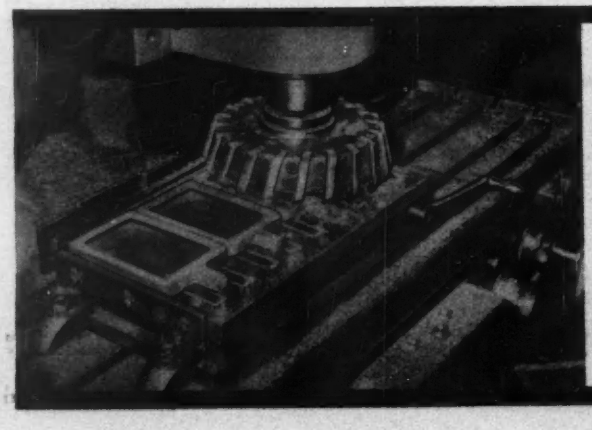
Applications for import licences which had not been examined by July 9 will be considered void.

The French text of this notice may be seen at the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room E13, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C. 4.

Imports of goods from Britain under negotiated quotas

THE FRENCH *Journal Officiel* of July 19, announced the opening of the quotas for the second half of 1964. Full details will appear in next week's *Board of Trade Journal*.

A list of the relevant quotas appeared on page 243 of the *Board of Trade Journal* dated January 31.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REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

Rebate of duty for manufacturing purposes

GOVERNMENT NOTICE No. R978 published in the Republic of South Africa *Government Gazette* of July 3 amends the Second Schedule of the Customs Tariff as follows:

Tariff Item	Article	Duty Rebated as under
463	**Textile Finishing Industry:**	
	By the substitution, for paragraph (3), of the following paragraph:	
	(3) Woven unbleached fabrics (excluding fabrics in a twill or sateen weave, pile fabrics and leno woven fabrics) of cotton or of cotton and man-made fibres (excluding rayon or cellulose acetate) mixed, not finished in any way, with a construction of 160 threads or more per square inch (of which not less than 105 threads must be in the warp), woven from yarns of a cotton count of 32's or finer in both the warp and the weft, in such quantities and at such times as the Minister may permit and subject to any conditions he may impose, for the finishing thereof, provided such fabrics are to undergo, at least, all of the following processes: singeing, bleaching or vat dyeing, mercerizing and compressive shrinking:	
	(a) of a free-on-board price not exceeding 24 c. per square yard:	
	(i) Containing 50% or more by weight of cotton:	
	Liable to the minimum duty	The whole duty less 2·875 c. per yard.
	Liable to the intermediate duty or the maximum duty	The whole duty less 3½ c. per yard.
	(ii) Other	The whole duty less 3½ c. per yard.
	(b) of a free-on-board price exceeding 24 c. per square yard:	
	(i) Woven wholly or partly from coloured yarns in such a manner as to form checks or stripes .	The whole duty.
	(ii) Other fabrics not in a plain weave . . .	The whole duty.
	(iii) Other fabrics in a plain weave . . .	The whole duty less 3½ c. per yard.
491	**Industry for the manufacture of Clothing other than shirts, collars, pyjamas, nightdresses, knitted apparel, waterproof clothing and clothing of real or imitation fur:**	
	(1) (a) For the manufacture of women's, girls', men's and boys' clothing:	
	(xvi) Unprinted woven fabrics containing in their composition cotton or man-made fibres or mixtures thereof, in respect of which no single fibre taken separately, or rayon and cellulose acetate or wool and hair taken together, exceeds 50% by weight except in the case of cotton which shall constitute less than 50% by weight (excluding:	
	Pocketings, linings and interlinings;	
	Fabrics weighing more than 3·75 oz. per yard and a free-on-board value exceeding 54 c. per yard;	
	Worsted fabrics, containing not less than 30% by weight, of wool or hair or mixtures of wool and hair; and	
	Fabrics containing 15% or more by weight of wool and weighing 6·6 ozs. or more per sq. yd., for the manufacture of men's and boys' clothing):	
	Sub-paragraph (B) is amended to read:	
	(B) Of a free-on-board price exceeding 90 c. per lb. and 37½ c. per sq. yd., for the manufacture of women's and girls' blouses	The whole duty less *ad valorem* 10%.
	Sub-paragraph (C) is amended to read:	
	(C) Of a free-on-board price exceeding 90 c. per lb. and 42½ c. per sq. yd., for the manufacture of outerwear (excluding swimwear and women's and girls' blouses)	The whole duty less *ad valorem* 10%.
	(xx) Unprinted woven fabrics containing 50% or more by weight of cotton (excluding fabrics in a plain weave or in a twill or sateen weave, plush or pile fabrics and fabrics with a permanent embossed finish):	
	Sub-paragraph (B) is amended to read:	
	(B) Of a free-on-board price exceeding 37½ c. per sq. yd., for the manufacture of women's and girls' blouses . . .	The whole duty less *ad valorem* 10%.
	Sub-paragraph (C) is amended to read:	
	(C) Of a free-on-board price exceeding 42½ c. per sq. yd., for the manufacture of women's and girls' outer clothing (excluding swimwear, blouses, uniforms for nurses, overalls and maternity smocks) .	The whole duty less *ad valorem* 10%.
	(xxi) Unprinted woven fabrics containing 50% or more by weight of cotton in a plain weave or in a twill or sateen weave (excluding calico, drill, twill and sateen), plush or pile fabrics and unprinted fabrics with a permanent embossed finish:	
	Sub-paragraph (B) is amended to read:	
	(B) Of a free-on-board price exceeding 37½ c. per sq. yd., for the manufacture of women's and girls' blouses . . .	To the extent of the intermediate duty.
	Sub-paragraph (C) is amended to read:	
	(C) Of a free-on-board price exceeding 42½ c. per sq. yd., for the manufacture of women's and girls' outer clothing (excluding swimwear, blouses, uniforms for nurses, overalls and maternity smocks) .	To the extent of the intermediate duty.
	Paragraph (xxv) is amended to read:	
	(xxv) Woven unprinted fabrics in the piece of a free-on-board price not exceeding 90 c. per lb. by weight of material, but exceeding 37½ c. per sq. yd., containing in their composition cotton or man-made fibres or mixtures thereof, in respect of which no single fibre taken separately, or rayon and cellulose acetate or wool and hair taken together, exceeds 50% by weight, except in the case of cotton which shall constitute less than 50% by weight, but excluding trimmings, pocketings, linings, interlinings and worsted fabrics containing not less than 30% by weight of wool or hair or mixtures of wool and hair, for the manufacture of women's and girls' blouses	The whole duty less *ad valorem* 10%.
	(4) For the manufacture of brassieres, corselettes, corsets, girdles, roll-ons, suspender belts and other foundation garments:	
	Sub-paragraph (b) is amended to read:	
	(b) Woven fabric in the piece, containing 50% or more by weight of cotton and of a free-on-board price exceeding 37½ c. per sq. yd.; fabrics combined with foam rubber interlinings or foam plastic interlinings in the piece; knitted fabrics combined with rubber interlinings in the piece	The whole duty.
493	**Shirt, Collar and Pyjama Suit Manufacturing Industries:**	
	(5) Calico, drill, twill and sateen of a free-on-board price not exceeding 20 c. per yard, containing 50% or more by weight of cotton:	
	(B) Woven wholly or partly from coloured yarns in such a manner as to form checks or stripes:	
	Liable to the minimum duty	The whole duty.
	Liable to the intermediate or maximum duties .	The whole duty less 625 c. per 1,000 yards.
	Sub-paragraph (B) is deleted.	
	(6) Calico, drill, twill and sateen (not being khaki-coloured), of a free-on-board price exceeding 20 c. per yard, containing 50% or more by weight of cotton:	
	The following is substituted for sub-paragraph (B):	
	(B) Of a free-on-board price exceeding 33 c. per sq. yd., woven wholly or partly from coloured or dyed yarns in such a manner as to form a continuous pattern of checks over the complete length and width of the material, provided the material, if not woven wholly from coloured or dyed yarns, contains a minimum of 30% by weight of such yarns in both the warp and the weft	The whole duty.
	Paragraph (11) is amended to read:	
	(11) Woven unprinted fabric in the piece, containing more than 50% by weight of rayon or cellulose acetate or mixtures thereof, (excluding fabrics (other than fabrics wholly of rayon or cellulose acetate) of a free-on-board price not exceeding 37½ c. per sq. yd., fabric weighing 4 oz. or less per sq. yd. and with coloured yarns introduced into the fabric in such a way as to form checks or stripes, winter sheeting, plush or pile fabrics, seersucker, waffle pique and permanently embossed fabrics, showerproofed fabrics, repp and slub fabrics, fabrics containing not less than 30% by weight of wool or hair or mixture of wool and hair and fabrics containing more than 50% by weight of staple fibre yarn or containing 50% or more by weight of filament yarn, in both cases of a free-on-board price not exceeding 77½ c. per lb. by weight of material and interlinings]:	
	Liable to the minimum or intermediate duties .	The whole duty less *ad valorem* 5% or less 2½ c. per yd. less *ad valorem* 5% whichever amount shall be the greater.
	Liable to the maximum duty	The whole duty less *ad valorem* 10% or less 3½ c. per yd. less *ad valorem* 5% whichever duty shall be the greater.
	The following is substituted for paragraph (12):	
	(12) Unprinted woven fabrics containing 50% or more by weight of cotton, except fabrics in a plain weave or in a twill or sateen weave, plush or pile fabrics and fabrics with a permanent embossed finish:	
	(a) Of a free-on-board price exceeding 33 c. per sq. yd., woven wholly or partly from coloured or dyed yarns in such a manner as to form a continuous pattern of checks over the complete length and width of the material, provided the material, if not woven wholly from coloured or dyed yarns, contains a minimum of 30% by weight of such yarns in both the warp and the weft	The whole duty.
	(b) Other, of a free-on-board price exceeding 37½ c. per sq. yd.	The whole duty.
	Paragraph (13) is amended to read:	
	(13) Unprinted woven fabrics, containing 50% or more by weight of cotton of a free-on-board price exceeding 37½ c. per sq. yd. in a plain weave or in a twill or sateen weave (except calico, drill, twill or sateen), plush or pile fabrics	To the extent of the intermediate duty

(Continued on next page)

SOUTH AFRICA, *continued*

Tariff Item	Article	Duty Rebated as under
	(14) Woven unprinted fabrics (excluding interlinings and worsted fabrics containing not less than 30% by weight of wool or hair or mixtures thereof) containing more than 50% by weight of man-made fibre other than rayon or cellulose acetate or mixtures thereof:	
	Sub-paragraph (A) is amended to read:	
	(A) Wholly of man-made fibre and of a free-on-board price exceeding 24 c. per sq. yd.	The whole duty less *ad valorem* 10%.
	Sub-paragraph (B) is amended to read:	
	(B) Other, of a free-on-board price exceeding 37½ c. per sq. yd.	The whole duty less *ad valorem* 10%.
	Paragraph (15) is amended to read:	
	(15) Woven unprinted fabrics of a free-on-board price exceeding 37½ c. per sq. yd., containing in their composition cotton or man-made fibres or mixtures thereof, in respect of which no single fibre taken separately, or rayon and cellulose acetate or wool and hair taken together, exceeds 50% by weight but excluding interlinings and worsted fabrics containing not less than 30% by weight of wool and hair or mixtures of wool and hair	The whole duty less *ad valorem* 10%.
	(16) Unprinted woven fabric, containing 50% or more by weight of cotton, the free-on-board price of which does not exceed 20 c. per yard, except fabrics in a plain weave or in a twill or sateen weave, plush or pile fabrics and fabrics with a permanent embossed finish.	
	Paragraph (16) is deleted.	
495	Scarf, Stole and Neckerchief Manufacturing Industry:	
	Paragraph (1) is amended to read:	
	(1) Woven fabrics in the piece (excluding unprinted cotton fabrics of a free-on-board price not exceeding 42½ c. per sq. yd.) not defined by pattern or in any other manner, containing 50% or more by weight of cotton or more than 50% by weight of rayon or cellulose or mixtures thereof	The whole duty.
507	Night Dress Manufacturing Industry:	
	Paragraph (9) is amended to read:	
	(9) Woven unprinted fabric in the piece, containing more than 50% by weight of rayon or cellulose acetate or mixtures thereof [excluding fabrics (other than fabrics wholly of rayon or cellulose acetate) of a free-on-board price not exceeding 37½ c. per sq. yd., fabric weighing 4 ozs. or less per sq. yd. and with coloured yarns introduced into the fabric in such a way as to form checks or stripes, winter sheeting, plush or pile fabrics, seersucker, waffle pique and permanently embossed fabrics, showerproofed fabrics, repp and slub fabrics, fabrics containing not less than 30% by weight of wool or hair or mixtures of wool and hair and fabrics containing more than 50% by weight of staple fibre yarn or containing 50% or more by weight of filament yarn, in both cases of a free-on-board price not exceeding 77½ c. per lb. by weight of material and interlinings]:	
	Liable to the minimum or intermediate duties	The whole duty less *ad valorem* 5% or less 2½ c. per yd. less *ad valorem* 5%, whichever amount shall be the greater.
	Liable to the maximum duty	The whole duty less *ad valorem* 10% or less 3½ c. per yd. less *ad valorem* 5%, whichever amount shall be the greater.
	Paragraph (10) is amended to read:	
	(10) Unprinted woven fabric, containing 50% or more by weight of cotton of a free-on-board price exceeding 37½ c. per sq. yd., except fabrics in a plain weave or in a twill or sateen weave, plush or pile fabrics and fabrics with a permanent embossed finish	The whole duty.
	Paragraph (11) is amended to read:	
	(11) Unprinted woven fabrics, containing 50% or more by weight of cotton of a free-on-board price exceeding 37½ c. per sq. yd. in a plain weave or in a twill or sateen weave (except calico, drill, twill or sateen), plush or pile fabrics	To the extent of the intermediate duty.
	(12) Woven unprinted fabrics (excluding interlinings and worsted fabrics containing not less than 30% by weight of wool or hair or mixtures thereof) containing more than 50% by weight of man-made fibre other than rayon or cellulose acetate or mixtures thereof:	
	Sub-paragraph (A) is amended to read:	
	(A) Wholly of man-made fibre and of a free-on-board price exceeding 24 c. per sq. yd.	The whole duty less *ad valorem* 10%.
	Sub-paragraph (C) is amended to read:	
	(C) Other, of a free-on-board price exceeding 37½ c. per sq. yd.	The whole duty less *ad valorem* 10%.
	Paragraph (13) is amended to read:	
	(13) Woven unprinted fabrics of a free-on-board price exceeding 37½ c. per sq. yd. containing in their composition cotton or man-made fibres or mixtures thereof, in respect of which no single fibre taken separately, or rayon and cellulose acetate or wool and hair taken together, exceeds 50% by weight, but excluding interlinings and worsted fabrics containing not less than 30% by weight of wool or hair or mixtures thereof of wool and hair	The whole duty less *ad valorem* 10%.
	(14) Unprinted woven fabric, containing 50% or more by weight of cotton, the free-on-board price of which does not exceed 20 c. per yard, except fabrics in a plain weave or in a twill or sateen weave, plush or pile fabrics and fabrics with a permanent embossed finish.	
	Paragraph (14) is deleted.	

NORTHERN RHODESIA

Qualification for preferential rates of duty

GOVERNMENT NOTICE No. 311, published in the Northern Rhodesia Government *Gazette* of June 26, amends the regulations governing the qualifications under which manufactured goods may enter Northern Rhodesia at preferential rates of duty. The effect of the amendments is that:

(a) the provision for the rebate of customs duty in respect of piece goods classified under tariff item 76 which have been *wholly* manufactured in one specified country, whether or not the fibre or filament used in the manufacture of the goods was grown, produced or manufactured in that country, has been withdrawn; and

(b) rebate of duty is allowed in respect of goods classified under tariff items 73(a), 75(1) and 76 provided that not less than 25 per cent of the factory cost of the goods in their finished condition is represented by the labour or the material and labour of the specified country in which the last process of manufacture was performed. Previously rebate of duty was allowed provided that not less than 30 per cent and, in some cases, 50 per cent of the factory cost of the finished goods was represented by the labour or material and labour of the specified country.

Goods falling under tariff items 73(a), 75(1) and 76 are:

73(a) towels; towelling napkins; and towelling, in the piece.

75(1) piece-goods; canvas, not less than 10 ozs. in weight per square yard,

76 piece-goods, woven, knitted, crocheted or felted, n.e.e.

IVORY COAST REPUBLIC

Customs tariff modifications

IT HAS recently been announced in Abidjan that machinery for extracting essential oil from citrus fruits (Ex. 84.59 P of the tariff) has been exempt from payment of customs entry duty (formerly 5 per cent) and from payment of special entry tax of 7·53 per cent.

Inquiries regarding this announcement should be addressed to Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room E13, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4.

UGANDA

Withdrawal of export duty on tea

NOTICE has been received that the export duty on tea as published in the *Board of Trade Journal* of July 10, page 114, has been withdrawn.

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SOUTHERN RHODESIA

Customs tariff changes

THE CUSTOMS AND EXCISE Tariff (Amendment) Notice of Motion, 1964 (No. 4), published as Southern Rhodesia Government Notice No. 474 of July 3, amends the customs tariff as follows:

Part II

Tariff Item	Item	Duty A	Duty B	Duty C	Duty D
224	By the repeal of sub-item (2) and by the substitution of: (2) Cinchona alkaloids and their salts, other preparations of cinchona and such other substances as may be approved by the Controller to be of recognized value in the prevention or treatment of malaria, leprosy, tuberculosis, bilharzia or smallpox . .	Free	Free	Free	Free

Industrial drawbacks and rebates of duty

THE CUSTOMS AND EXCISE (Industrial Drawbacks and Rebates) (Amendment) Regulations, 1964 (No. 31), published in the Southern Rhodesia *Government Gazette* of June 26, amend the Second Schedule (Export Drawbacks) to the Customs and Excise (Industrial Drawbacks and Rebates) Regulations, 1962 to the following extent:

SECOND SCHEDULE

Goods Manufactured or Processed in Southern Rhodesia	Materials in respect of which Drawback is Allowed	Extent of Drawback
By the repeal of the following item:		
Tarpaulins and tents .	Flax canvas piece-goods weighing not less than 10 oz. per square yard classified under item 75 (1).	The whole duty
and by the substitution of the following item:		
Tarpaulins and tents .	Flax canvas piece-goods weighing not less than 10 oz. per square yard classified under item 75 (1). Plastic coated textiles, in the piece .	The whole duty.

The Regulations also repeal the Customs and Excise (Industrial Drawbacks and Rebates) (Amendment) Regulations, 1963 (No. 18), details of which were given on page 1394 of the *Board of Trade Journal* of December 20, 1963, which provided for the granting of rebate of customs duty on certain man-made fibre piece-goods when imported or taken out of bond by registered manufacturers for use in the clothing manufacturing industry.

Customs tariff application

THE BRITISH TRADE Commissioner at Salisbury has reported that the Ministry of Trade, Industry and Development has received an application for an increase in the customs duties applicable to plastic bags for packing goods. These goods are at present dutiable at the following *ad valorem* rates: 30 per cent (Duty A), 22½ per cent (Duty B), 20 per cent (Duty C) and 10 per cent (Duty D).

The application is for a re-classification of the goods under a new tariff heading, as follows:

Goods	Duty A	Duty B	Duty C	Duty D
Bags, plastic, n.e.e., of a kind ordinarily used for packing goods, but excluding bags made from laminated products or coated or impregnated textiles . . *ad val.*	30%	22½%	20%	10%
or per lb.	£0 3s. 0d.	£0 2s. 0d.	£0 2s. 0d.	£0 2s. 0d.
less *ad val.*	—	—	2½%	12½%
	whichever duty shall be the greater			

Where British trade organizations are thought to be interested in the above application, they are being informed and it is suggested that any British firm desiring to make representations to the Ministry of Trade, Industry and Development, and belonging to a trade organization, should get in touch with that body in the first instance. Firms proposing to make independent representations to the Southern Rhodesian Authorities and desiring further information relating to the above should address their inquiries to the Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1, quoting reference CRE 8584/64. The closing date for the receipt of representations by the Southern Rhodesian Authorities is August 14, 1964.

NIGERIA

Import licensing regulations

LEGAL NOTICE No. 71 of 1964 published in the Federal Republic of Nigeria *Official Gazette* of July 2 announces that Open General Import Licence (Hong Kong) No. 1 of 1963 published in the *Board of Trade Journal* of October 18, 1963, page 887, has been amended with effect from April 9, 1964 by the addition of the following items.

SCHEDULE

Description	Import Group	List No. Item
9. Tin ore	283	60
10. Zirconium	689	50
11. Slag resulting from the processing of tin . . .	698	90
12. Blanket (Cotton)	656	62
13. Enamelware (household)	697	24
14. Meat, fresh, chilled or frozen	011	00
15. Bacon and ham	012	10
16. Other meat, dried, salted or smoked, not canned .	012	90
17. Corned beef	013	01
18. Other meat canned and meat preparation canned and not canned	013	09
19. Butter	023	00
20. Grapefruit, fresh	051	90
21. Grapefruit, juice	053	50
22. Lemons	063	50

Open General Import Licence (Netherlands) No. 2 of 1964 published as Legal Notice No. 47 of 1964 in the Federal Republic of Nigeria *Official Gazette* of April 16, authorizes, with effect from that date, the importation from the Netherlands under open general import licence of goods of any kind with the exception of the goods set out in the schedule which follows:

SCHEDULE
Goods excepted from this licence

Description	Import Group	List No. Item
1. Onions	054	89
2. Petroleum products	313	All
(a) Gold chloride	511	XX9
(b) Jewellery of gold and goldsmith's wares . .	673	010
(c) Gold watches	864	XX1
(d) Gold clocks	864	XX2
(e) Gold watch cases	864	XX9
(f) Articles manufactured wholly or mainly of gold not elsewhere specified	899	XX0
(g) Gold coin and gold bullion, unrefined gold and partly worked gold	XX1	000
4. Cement	661	20
5. Tin ore	283	60
6. Zirconium	698	50
7. Slag resulting from the processing of tin . .	698	90
8. Wheat and spelt (including meslin) unmilled .	041	010
9. Meal and flour of wheat and spelt (including meslin)	046	010
10. Sugar (beat and cane refined)	061	020
11. Blanket (Cotton)	656	62
12. Enamelware (household)	697	24
13. Meat and Poultry	012	10
	013	01 09
14. Butter	023	00
15. The following kinds of produce, except for such produce imported by way of petty or barter trade, accepted as such by the Board of Customs and Excise:		
(1) Benniseed	221	00
(2) Raw cocoa beans	072	00
(3) Raw cotton	263	00
(4) Cotton linters	263	00
(5) Cotton seed	221	00
(6) Cotton seed cake	081	00
(7) Cotton seed meal	081	00
(8) Cotton seed oil	421	90
(9) Groundnuts	221	00
(10) Groundnut cake	081	00
(11) Groundnut meal	081	00
(12) Groundnut oil	421	40
(13) Palm kernels	221	00
(14) Palm kernel cake	081	00
(15) Palm kernel meals	081	00
(16) Palm kernel oil	422	40
(17) Palm oil	422	21-22
(18) Soya beans	221	00
(19) Ginger	075	22
(20) Grapefruit, fresh	051	90
(21) Grapefruit, juice	053	50
(22) Lemons	053	50

The above Open General Import Licence is further amended by Legal Notice 72 of 1964 with effect from April 9, by the addition of the following items.

16. Meat, fresh, chilled or frozen	011	00
17. Bacon and ham	012	10
18. Other meat, dried, salted, or smoked not canned .	012	90
19. Corned Beef	013	01
20. Other meat canned and meat preparation canned or not canned	013	09

Item 10. Sugar (beet and cane refined) 061 020 is hereby deleted.

Legal Notice No. 73 of 1964 published in the Federal Republic of Nigeria *Official Gazette* of July 2 announces that, with effect from

Continued on next page

NIGERIA *continued*

April 9, 1964 the Schedule to the Open General Import Licence (Japan) No. 3 of 1959 has been amended by the addition of the following items:

SCHEDULE

Description	Import Group	List No. Item
10. Tin ore	283	60
11. Zirconium	689	50
12. Slag resulting from the processing of tin	698	90
13. Blanket (cotton)	656	62
14. Enamelware (household)	697	24
15. Meat, fresh, chilled or frozen	011	00
16. Bacon and ham	012	10
17. Other meat, dried, salted or smoked not canned	012	90
18. Corned beef	013	01
19. Other meat canned and meat preparation canned and not canned	013	09
20. Butter	023	00
21. Grapefruit, fresh	051	90
22. Grapefruit, juice	051	50
23. Lemons	053	50

Legal Notice No. 74 of 1964 published in the Federal Republic of Nigeria *Official Gazette* of July 2 announces that, with effect from April 9, 1964 the Schedule to the Open General Import Licence (Dollar Area) No. 4 of 1959 has been amended by the addition of the following items:

SCHEDULE

Description	Import List	List No. Item
22. Tin ore	283	60
23. Zirconium	689	50
24. Slag resulting from processing of tin	698	90
25. Blanket (cotton)	656	62
26. Enamelware (household)	697	24
27. Meat, fresh, chilled or frozen	011	00
28. Bacon and ham	012	10
29. Other meat, dried, salted or smoked, not canned	012	90
30. Corned beef	013	01
31. Other meat canned and meat preparation canned and not canned	013	09
32. Butter	023	00
33. Grapefruit, fresh	051	90
34. Grapefruit, juice	053	50
35. Lemons	053	50

Explanatory Note:

The effect of these provisions is that in each case specific import licences are now required for the importation into Nigeria of any of the goods listed in the respective Notices from the country or area referred to therein.

Any inquiries relating to these four notices should be addressed to the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 472).

JORDAN

Customs tariff amendment

THE JORDANIAN Authorities have announced that as from June 11, 1964 the rate of duty on every item in the customs tariff already subject to duty has been increased by 3 per cent. Thus 50 per cent becomes 51½ per cent.

All inquiries about this notice should be addressed to the Export Services Branch (Tariff Section), Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 460/462).

IRAN

Authentication of shipping documents

THE IRANIAN Embassy is concerned that in some cases Iranian regulations concerning the documentation of exports are not being complied with. It has therefore announced that, with effect from July 6, it will not authenticate Certificates of Origin in cases where the invoice for the relevant goods is not attached, or where, in the view of the Iranian Embassy, the valuation on the invoice is false.

The Embassy has also commented that it is advisable, although not compulsory under Iranian law, to mention the value of the goods on the Certificate of Origin.

LEBANON

Import and export regulations

THE IMPORT into the Lebanon of special preparations containing saccharin, sodium saccharinate or sodium cyclamate for medical use is now subject to a prior licence.

The ban on the export of platinum ingots from Lebanon has been lifted.

All inquiries about this notice should be addressed to Export Services Branch (Tariff Section), Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 460/462).

ISRAEL

Import regulations—liberalization of imports

THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE and Industry of Israel has announced the following additions to the list of commodities for which import licences are issued without restrictions.

Customs Tariff No.	Brief Description
17.04 (e)	Halva confectionery.
18.06 (c)	Chocolate and other food preparations containing cocoa (halva).
28.29 (b)	Sodium fluorosilicate.
29.14 (c)	Stearates.
33.06 (a)	Cosmetic pencils of all kinds, excluding lipstick.
37.03	Sensitised paper.
39.02 (j) (9)	Sheets, foil, hoops and strips made of P.V.C.
39.07 (i) (9) (F)	Containers of a kind used for spraying by the Aerosol system, and their parts.
44.25 (b)	Shoemakers' wooden lasts.
45.03 (b)	Cork rods of a diameter exceeding 25mm. but not over 35 mm.
45.04 (b)	Agglomerated cork rods (etc. as above).
48.07 (c)	Paper and paperboard covered with polyethylene.
48.15 (i) (I)	Other paper and paperboard covered with polyethylene.
59.08 (i)	Textile fabrics impregnated with artificial plastics.
59.10	Linoleum and similar materials.
59.12 (a) (9)	Textile fabrics coated with PVC or copolymer of PVC.
68.11 (a)	Hearth tiles.
70.10 (e) (1)	Glass and other containers.
73.20 (i) (9) (I)	Tubes and pipe fittings of iron and steel.
73.29 (a) (2) (B) } 73.29 (a) (2) (C) }	Roller chains and parts (excluding cast chains).
ex 73.37	Radiators for central heating.
73.38 (a)	Articles for domestic and sanitary use, including kitchen sinks and hand basins.
73.40 (i) (5) } 73.40 (i) (6) } 74.08 (i) (9)	Irrigation fittings including non-mechanical sprinklers and pipe fittings. Copper tube and pipe fittings.
76.08	Structures, complete or incomplete, whether or not assembled.
76.16 (a)	Aluminium aerosols, valves for aerosols.
76.16 (i) (3)	Other aluminium articles.
78.06 (c)	Lead tubes.
79.04 (a) (9)	Zinc tube and pipe fittings.
80.06 (b)	Articles of tin.
83.01 (i)	Locks and keys.
83.02	Base metal fittings for furniture and upholstery.
83.15 (b) (1) } 83.15 (b) (9) }	Electrodes of base metal, excluding aluminium.
84.10 (a)	Hydraulic hand pumps.
84.21 (i) (1)	Spray guns and similar appliances.
84.22 (a) (1) (I)	Hydraulic jacks for motor cars.
ex 84.23	Vibrant and pneumatic earth presses.
84.59 (b) (1) (E)	Gravel spreaders, road making machines.
85.18 (b) (1) (I)	Electrical capacitators – paper insulated.
85.18 (b) (2) (I)	Electrical capacitators – electrode insulated.
85.19 (a) (9)	Electrical apparatus for making and breaking electrical circuits (such as switches and switchboards).
97.04 (a) (9)	Playing cards of paper or paperboard, including plastic coated playing cards.

All inquiries relating to this notice should be addressed to Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 460/462).

MOROCCO

Import quotas for 1964

THE MOROCCAN *Bulletin Officiel* of June 24 published the undernoted details of additional quotas which have been opened for the current year. Certain quotas are reserved for the Casablanca Fair, and a proportion of most of them (approximately 10 per cent) is reserved for importation through Tangier only. The closing date for applications for these quotas was June 30. They are classified as 'protected' quotas, i.e. quotas for which certain conditions are to

be fulfilled before they can be imported.

Tariff No.	Description	Quota
34-01-11	Toilet or scented soaps in tablet form	127 tons
40-11-22/23/24	Tyres, other than for airplanes, new, weighing more than 2 kilogrammes, of dimensions set out in footnote A	1,500 units (1) (2)
59-04-05 and 06	Twine, cordage, ropes, not plaited, of sisal or abaca:	
	Cables	238 tons (3)
59-04-14 to 16	Straight or plaited, polished or not	59 tons (3)
	Householdware, sanitary and domestic ware articles, and parts, of sheet iron or non-stainless steel:	
	Enamelled:	
73-38-14 and 16	Dishes and teapots	17 tons
73-38-15 and 17	Plates and other articles	51 tons
Ex 84-15-01	Refrigerators weighing less than 500 kgs., called 'household refrigerators', with a capacity of 125 litres inclusive to 260 litres exclusive (excepting apparatus working on petrol or gas)	1,700 units (2)
Ex 84-61-43	Sanitaryware (for washrooms, bidets, showers, baths and sinks)	34 tons
Ex 84-61-44	Stopcocks, watercocks, with interior screw of which the opening is less than or equal to 20 millimetres	
85-15-31	Television sets, with or without built-in radio receivers, and/or combined as a radio-gram or with a record player	8,500 units (1) (2)
	Insulated electric wire and cable not fitted with connectors:	
Ex 85-23-02	With metallic sheaths or armouring, insulated with natural or artificial rubber, with balata or gutta-percha, whether or not with the addition of matters other than plastics	255,000 D.H.
Ex 85-23-11	Without metallic sheaths or armouring, insulated with plastics material, whether or not with the addition of other matters	
Ex 85-23-12	Without metallic sheaths or armouring, insulated with natural or artificial rubber, or balata or gutta-percha, whether or not with the addition of matters other than plastics	

NOTES:
(1) These quotas will be allocated on a national basis, no proportion being reserved for Tangier only.
(2) Importers interested in these quotas should furnish, over and above the usual application, an agency or trade mark authorization, or authorization from the manufacturer or factory, or a *pro-forma* invoice signed by the latter.
(3) 50% of these quotas are reserved for the mercantile marine for use in importing cordage for marine use.

Footnote A: The quota for tyres is divided accordingly to measurements as follows:

825 – 20 (road tyres)	500 units
825 – 20 (all-purpose)	500 units
1100 – 20	500 units

Import control regulations

IN A DECREE published in the *Bulletin Officiel* of May 27, 1964, the Moroccan authorities have given details of products which have now been freed of quantitative restrictions or fulfilment of special conditions on importation. The products are as follows:

Tariff No.	Description
39-07	Articles of materials of the kinds described in tariff headings 39-01 to 39-06 inclusive.
62-04-01	Cotton canvas, hemp canvas, or cotton and hemp canvas.
	Locks without tumblers or with one or two tumblers:
83-01-11	Mortice (slot-type locks).
83-01-12	Others: deadlocks, black, known as 'cellar locks'.
83-01-22	Safety locks, slot-type, other than with cylinders.

Inquiries regarding this notice should be addressed to Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room E13, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4.

LAOS

British Government aid

THE BEGINNING of the British Programme of Aid for Sponsored Commodity Imports to Laos was announced in the *Board of Trade Journal* for May 24, 1963. The commodities to be included in the second year of the programme will include lubricants; varnishes, paints and dyes; duplicating ink; insecticides; tyres and inner tubes; cellophane, paper in rolls, paper backed lino and other paper; cigarette filters and cigarette paper; stencils and carbon papers; bank-note paper; textiles (wool mixture); embroidery thread; cotton thread; sewing thread; cotton, other textiles and clothing; sanitary ware; iron and steel bars and sections, iron and steel tubes and pipes, iron and steel corrugated sheets, prefabricated iron and steel building units; agricultural hand tools; saws, craftsmen's tools; engines (diesel and petrol) for industry, irrigation, etc.; pumps (liquid lifting pumps) and irrigation pumps; air-conditioners; household refrigerators, electric and non-electric; lifting and loading machinery (cranes and hoists); sewing machines; machine tools and spare parts; typewriters, calculating machines, statistical machines for offices, etc.; road tractors and others; jeep-type vehicles; private cars (including station wagons); vehicles for communal transport and lorries; accessories and spare parts (and garage equipment); bicycles, motorcycles and spare parts; industrial plant not specified elsewhere for (1) the manufacture of bricks, tiles and concrete blocks and pipes, (2) the manufacture of cotton textiles (ginning, etc.), (3) the manufacture of cigarettes, (4) the processing and preservation of tropical agricultural produce, (5) generating electric power, (6) mining, (7) sugar refining and extraction of sugar cane juice, (8) welding of metals and (9) spares for all such industrial plant.

Some small changes will be introduced into the procedure and will be announced later. In the meantime Laotian merchants wishing to import any of the above have been instructed to obtain proforma invoices from British manufacturers in support of their licence applications. Allocations of licences in respect of the above goods will be made at regular intervals throughout the year.

These proforma invoices should show marine freight, insurance and transport costs Bangkok/Laos. They should give the number of the Express Transportation Organization tariff according to which these costs are calculated. The invoices should in addition mention unit prices (by item or by packing unit) and not only the total prices. It is essential that invoices are made out in sterling c.i.f. Thanaleng, Pakse or Savannakhet (*not* c. and f. or c.i.f. Bangkok).

Inquiries about this notice should be addressed to Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1. (Tel. Abbey 7877, Ext. 2227) quoting reference CRE 68/3/64.

European agents attend training course

Urquhart's (1926) Ltd., Perivale, Middlesex, were hosts recently to seven executives from three of their European agencies who attended a six-day training course on the application of Urquhart combustion systems. The representatives spent two days at the Perivale factory for lectures on various applications of the systems covering the needs of industry in Central Europe, and three days touring Urquhart installations in the steel, limestone, food and chemical industries throughout the United Kingdom.

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AUSTRALIA

Revision of customs by-laws

THE AUSTRALIAN Department of Customs and Excise have announced changes in the By-laws shown below:

New and amended by-laws

The following goods will be admitted under the By-law Tariff until further notice:

Goods	Classification and Duty under the British Preferential Tariff	
	Tariff Item	Rate of Duty
GAUZES:		
Of platinum or in chief part by weight of platinum, suitable for use as catalysts, whether or not made up into articles	449 (A) (1)	Free
PAPER:		
Otherwise classifiable under Tariff Item 335 (A) (3), viz.:		
Single ply, for use in the manufacture of paper serviettes, under security, provided entered for home consumption on or before September 30, 1964	335 (A) (1) (d)	Free
Otherwise classifiable under Tariff Item 335 (E) (4):		
Single ply, for use in the manufacture of paper serviettes, under security, provided entered for home consumption on or before September 30, 1964	335 (E) (1) (b)	Free
PAPER AND PAPERBOARD otherwise classifiable under Tariff Item 335 (G), but not under paragraph (2) or (3) of that item, as follows:		
Not exceeding 205 grammes per square metre: Coated containing more than 55% mechanical pulp; Imitation book-cloth; Impregnated, containing more than 75% by weight of asbestos, having a substance not exceeding 110 grammes per square metre; Wax impregnated, water absorbent, single ply, having a substance not exceeding 25 grammes per square metre, for use in the manufacture of sanitary napkins, under security	335 (G) (1) (c)	Free
POLYETHYLENE of the high density type, otherwise classifiable under Tariff Item 368 (D) (1) (b) (1)	449 (A) (1)	Free
TEXTILES:		
Textile fabrics not otherwise classifiable under Tariff Item 482 (B):		
Other than embroidery, for use as edgings or insertions in the manufacture of brassieres or corsets, under security provided they are: in direct transit to Australia on July 2, 1964, and are entered for home consumption on arrival; or in bond in Australia on July 2, 1964, and are entered for home consumption on or before August 3, 1964.		
Yarns:	449 (A) (1)	Free
Cotton:		
Combed, count 50's single, provided the full substantive duties are paid on 60% of each importation or such greater percentage as is necessary to achieve a composite landed price over the whole importation of not less than 120 pence per pound, provided the goods are entered for home consumption on or before October 31, 1964.		

Decisions on tariff classifications

THE AUSTRALIAN Department of Customs and Excise have announced the following decisions on the application of the Australian tariff:

Goods	Classification and Duty under the British Preferential Tariff	
	Tariff Item	Rate of Duty
RESINS, ARTIFICIAL AND PLASTIC MATERIALS:		
Vinyl and vinylidene types, polymerization and copolymerization products of:		
Plates, sheets and strips not covered by Tariff Item 368 (A) (2) and tubes, rods, sticks and other profile shapes, whether or not printed, polished, embossed or otherwise surface-worked:		
Sheets, composed of polyvinyl formal fibres, bonded with a small amount of polyvinyl formal synthetic resin, as used in the manufacture of sponge mops and the like	368 (A) (3) (d)	25% *ad val.*
Shipments ordered before May 15, 1964, and entered for home consumption on or before November 30, 1964, will be		

Goods	Classification and Duty under the British Preferential Tariff	
	Tariff Item	Rate of Duty
regarded as Unspecified* in the Customs Tariff. NOTE: If the sheets are cut into rectangles and wrapped or otherwise put up for retail sale or if cut into shapes other than rectangles the goods are classifiable under Tariff Item 368 (A) (4) (g).		
SOAP:		
Salts, quaternary ammonium, with antiseptic, disinfectant and germicidal properties:		
As surface-active agents	94 (B)	10% *ad val.*
NOTE: In the administration of Tariff Item 94 (B) recourse should be made to the Explanatory Notes to the Brussels Nomenclature under Heading 34.02. As a general rule, such notes will apply to goods coming within the ambit of Item 94 (B). As used in Item 94 (B) the term 'surface-active' is applicable to products which lower surface tension and interfacial tension. It does not apply to products which increase surface tension and interfacial tension, e.g. water repellants. Chemicals which have strong surface-active properties and which have an important use by reason of such activity are classifiable under Item 94 (B). In such cases the end use will not affect the tariff classification, e.g. Puronic polyols used in the manufacture of polyurethane foams are surface-active agents, *per se*, and classifiable under Item 94 (B). In deciding whether a preparation is a surface-active preparation, the criteria are that (1) it shall contain a substantial and important content of a surface-active agent *and* (2) have an important commercial use directly connected to the ability of the preparation to promote wetting, penetration, detergency or emulsification. Provided a specific product is not covered by the decisions set out above the following classes of goods, will not be regarded, *prima facie*, as coming within the ambit of Item 94 (B):		
Tanning agents		
Lignosulphonates		
Sizes including alkali resinates		
Monoglycerides		
Fat liquoring agents being partly sulphonated oils		
Textile softening agents		
TEXTILE GOODS:		
Cotton:		
Gauzes, wholly of cotton, being woven fabrics, not exceeding 4 ozs. per square yard, not being narrow woven fabrics, not covered by Item 419 (A):		
Leno weave	464 (C) (2) (a) (1), (2) and (3)	½d. per sq. yard or 5% *ad val.* whichever rate returns the lower duty.
Other	464 (C) (4) (g) (1), (2) and (3)	Ditto
Open mesh cotton leno weave fabric of the type suitable for use in the manufacture of fruit and vegetable bags (sample to Collectors)	464 (C) (2) (a) (1), (2) and (3)	Ditto

Note: Specific rates are shown in Australian currency: £A125 = £100 Sterling.

* **Explanatory Note re Term 'Unspecified'**

The term 'Unspecified' signifies that the goods so classified, when imported in bulk, are not included in any item in the Customs Tariff and are *free of duty* from all countries. Such goods, however, when put up for retail sale or household use, are classified under Tariff Item 79.

Under Item 79 the British Preferential Rate of Duty is 12½ per cent *ad valorem* and normally Primage Duty 5%, *ad valorem*.

CHILE

Amendment to food regulations

IT has been reported by H.M. Embassy in Santiago that, by Decree No. 170 of the Chilean Ministry of Public Health, the following sentences were added to the second paragraph of Article No. 57, Paragraph IV – dealing with fruit juices – of the Food Regulations which were promulgated in the *Official Gazette* of November 9, 1960:

'In special cases, approved by the National Health Service, diethylpyrocarbonate may be used as a preservative, in amounts not exceeding 200 milligrams per litre. When application is made to the National Health Service for its use, proof must be given that the regulations governing the elimination of irritant vapours and gases, laid down by the Department of Hygiene and Medicine of the Labour Authorities are being complied with.'

Further information about the Chilean Food Regulations may be obtained from the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 476).

Exchange regulations

FURTHER TO THE notice published in the *Board of Trade Journal* of June 19, 1964, it has been announced in Chile that the Executive Committee of the Central Bank have ruled (in Circular No. 381) that forward exchange contracts can be made for all goods which are covered by bills of lading dated up to 120 days prior to August 31, 1963.

Amendments to import list

THE FOLLOWING amendments should be made to Chile's List of Permitted and Prohibited Imports. The list was first published in the *Board of Trade Journal* of July 6, 1962, and amendments have appeared frequently in later issues.

Section	Group	Item	Category of Deposit	Percentage of Surcharge
V	28	Refined soya bean oil	E	Free
VIII	37	Nylon and similar monofilaments, with conical or teased point, in lengths of 4 to 18 cm., in diameters of 0·15 to 0·30 mm. for making artists' brushes	B	50
	39	Linoleum for floors	E	Free
IX	45/53	Insert the following new items under the heading 'Chemical products', not specified, except those which figure on the Prohibited List:		
		Stripping agents for rubber and PVC	50	
		Accelerant and antioxidants for rubber	50	
		Stabilisers for PVC	50	
		Intermediate chemical products for making anilines	50	
		Vinyl acetate	50	
		Dibutyl maleate	50	
		Butyl acrylate	50	
		Methyl methacrylate	50	
		Styrene	50	
		Refrigerating gases	50	
		Potassium titanate	50	
	46	Pristanamycin, in capsules, in bulk	A	Free
	46	Anaesthetic ether	A	5
	46	Staphylococcus aureus antitoxin vaccine	50	5
X	55	Calibrated phosphor-bronze strip, in rolls, 10 to 16 cm. wide and 0·001 to 0·1 mm. thick	A	Free
	55	Strips of aluminium, brass or tin, rectangular section, of 0·15 to 0·99 mm. thickness and 2·3 to 11·5 mm. width	B	20
	55	Aluminium paper, heat sealing, for packing cheese	C	100
	52	Nickel and nickel alloy	50	10
	56	Nickel and nickel alloy wire	B	10
	56	Suspension cables of 28 mm. or more diameter, with tread covering and hauling (endless) lines of 23 mm. or more diameter for cableways	A	5
	56	Stainless steel wire	50	5
	57/8	Sets of outlet or control valves for liquid gas cylinders of over 150 litres capacity	50	5
XI	61	Complete heads for domestic sewing machines, their pieces and parts	50	5
	63	Anodes	50	5
	63	Graphite electrodes	50	Free
	63	Tapes and sheathings for electrical use, except those made of rubber or flexible plastic material and those of cotton fabrics impregnated with bituminous substances	B	10
	63	Static condensers	B	Free
	63	Automatic disconnectors, with accessories for high tension	B	Free
	63	Special dry-cell batteries, cylindrical, 1·5 volts, with two terminals, more than 60 mm. diameter and 145 mm. high	B	50
XII	66	Accessories for commercial aircraft	B	Free
	66	Solid rubber tyres	C	100
	67	Vitreous compositions	50	10
XIII	71	Corks for sparkling wines, 32 mm. in diameter and 52 mm. long, with the name, mark and registered sign burnt into them	B	50
	72	Vulcanized rubber sheets of a maximum thickness of 1 mm. for making rubber yarns	B	5
	79	Teaching and special training equipment for the blind	A	10
	79	Photographic film, in rolls of 100 to 150 feet or in sheets or plates in sizes 20 x 25 cm. to 76 x 102 cm.	B	2
	79	Other unspecified tubes (except television tubes) for use in radio-communication, radio-transmission, electro-medicine and industry costing more than US $2 c.i.f. each	C	50

UNITED STATES

Patent rules to be changed

THE UNITED STATES Patent Office proposes to make changes in its rules of practice to permit written declarations to be filed in certain patent proceedings in lieu of documents under oath. A notice giving full particulars of the proposed changes may be inspected in the Patent Office Library Annexe, Chancery House, Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, W.C.2.

MEXICO

Import licensing

THE MEXICAN *Diario Oficial* of June 2, 1964, published Decrees making goods under the following Tariff Numbers imported into the Free Zones subject to prior import permits, with certain exceptions. The Decrees were effective on the date of publication.

Tariff No.	Description
220.00.12	Artificial raw rubber based on oxidized or vulcanized oils known as factice, without lamp black.
220.00.13	Natural rubber in latex form, whether or not with preserving additives, without charges, modifiers, pigments or lamp black.
220.00.14	Natural rubber in latex form, of the butadiene acrylonitrile type, whether or not with preserving additives, without charges, modifiers, pigments or lamp black.
*220.00.15	Synthetic rubber in latex form, of the styrene butadiene type, with 55 per cent maximum contents of styrene, whether or not with preserving additives, without charges, modifiers, pigments or lamp black.
220.00.16	Synthetic rubber in latex form, of isobutylene type, whether or not with preserving additives, without charges, modifiers, pigments or lamp black.
220.00.17	Synthetic rubber in latex form, of the polysoprene type, whether or not with preserving additives, without charges, modifiers, pigments or lamp black.
220.00.18	Synthetic rubber in latex form, of the polybutadiene type, whether or not with preserving additives, without charges, modifiers, pigments or lamp black.
220.00.19	Synthetic rubber in latex form of the polysulphides type (thioplasts), whether or not with preserving additives, without charges, modifiers, pigments or lamp black.
220.00.20	Synthetic rubber in latex form, of the chlorobutadiene (neoprene) type, whether or not with preserving additives, without charges, modifiers, pigments or lamp black.
220.00.21	Natural raw rubber, solid, of the pale crepe types, in sheets of irregular thickness or in bales, without charges, modifiers, pigments or lamp black.
220.00.22	Natural raw rubber, solid, smoked, in the form of striated sheets of irregular thickness or in bales, without charges, modifiers, pigments or lamp black.
220.00.23	Natural raw rubber, solid, of the brown crepe types, in the form of striated sheets of irregular thickness or in bales, without charges, modifiers, pigments or lamp black.
*220.00.24	Natural rubber, solid, of the "macaranduba" type, whether or not with preserving additives, without charges, modifiers, pigments or lamp black.
220.00.25	Synthetic rubber, solid, of the butadiene acrylonitrile type, whether or not with preserving additives, without charges, modifiers, pigments or lamp black.
*220.00.26	Synthetic rubber, solid, of the styrene butadiene type, with 55 per cent maximum contents of styrene, whether or not with preserving additives, without charges, modifiers, pigments, lamp black, if oil-extended.
*220.00.27	Synthetic rubber, solid of the styrene butadiene type, with 55 per cent maximum contents of styrene, whether or not with preserving additives, without charges modifiers, pigments, lamp black, if not oil-extended.
220.00.28	Synthetic rubber, solid, of the isobutilene type, whether or not with preserving additives, without charges, modifiers, pigments or lamp black.
220.00.29	Synthetic rubber, solid, of the polyethylene chlorosulphonated type, whether or not with preserving additives, without charges, modifiers, pigments or lamp black.
220.00.30	Synthetic rubber, solid, of the stylene propylene type, whether or not with preserving additives, without charges, modifiers, pigments or lamp black.
220.00.31	Synthetic rubber, solid, of the fluorocarbides type, whether or not with preserving additives, without charges modifiers, pigments or lamp black.
220.00.32	Synthetic rubber, solid, of the polyisoprene type, whether or not with preserving additives, without charges, modifiers, pigments, or lamp black, if oil-extended
220.00.33	Synthetic rubber, solid, of the polyisoprene type, whether or not with preserving additives, without charges, modifiers, pigments or lamp black, if not oil-extended
220.00.34	Synthetic rubber, solid, of the chlorobutadiene type (neoprene), whether or not with preserving additives, without charges, modifiers, pigments or lamp black.
220.00.35	Synthetic rubber, solid, of the polyacrylates type, whether or not with presetving additives, without charges, modifiers, pigments or lamp black.
220.00.36	Synthetic ruhber, solid, of the polybutadiene type, whether or not with preserving additives, without charges, modifiers, pigments or lamp black, if oil-extended.
220.00.37	Synthetic rubber, solid, of the polybutadines type, whether or not with preserving additives, without charges, modifiers, pigments or lamp black, if not oil-extended.
220.00.38	Synthetic rubber, solid or liquid, of the polysulphides type (thioplasts) whether or not with preserving additives, without charges, modifiers, pigments or lamp black.
220.00.39	Synthetic rubber, solid, of the silicones type, whether or not with preserving additives, without charges, modifiers, pigments or lamp black.
220.00.40	Synthetic rubber, solid, of the polysocianates type (polyurethanes), whether or not with preserving additives, without charges, modifiers, pigments or lamp black.
220.00.41	Synthetic rubber, solid, of the chloroisoprene type, (chlorated rubber), whether or not with preserving additives, without charges, modifiers, pigments or lamp black.
220.00.42	Synthetic or natural rubber, with one or several of the following materials: charges, modifiers, pigments or lamp black.
220.00.43	Reclaimed rubber, in sheets of irregular thickness.
220.00.96	Synthetic rubber in latex form, whether or not with preserving additives, without charges, modifiers, pigments or lamp black.
220.00.97	Natural raw rubber, solid, not specifically mentioned, in sheets of irregular thickness or in bales, without charges, modifiers, pigments or lamp black.
220.00.98	Synthetic rubber, solid, not specifically mentioned, whether or not with preserving additives, without charges, modifiers, pigments or lamp black, if oil-extended.
220.00.99	Synthetic rubber, solid, not specifically mentioned, whether or not with preserving additives, without charges, modifiers, pigments or lamp black, if not oil-extended.

* Goods imported from LAFTA member countries do not require import permits.

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COSTA RICA

Consumption tax on refrigerators and vehicles

BY DECREES published in the Costa Rican *La Gaceta* on, and effective from, June 4, 1964, the following Consumption Taxes (see *Board of Trade Journal* of May 15, 1964, page 1092) have been imposed on refrigerators and vehicles of national and foreign manufacture:

Description	Tax per Unit
Decree No. 24	(Colones)
Domestic refrigerators and freezers:	
Of capacity not exceeding 5 cubic feet	150.00
Of capacity over 5 and up to 10 cubic feet	300.00
Of capacity over 10 cubic feet	500.00

In the application of the tax 'domestic freezers and refrigerators' will be taken to mean those which, although having a capacity of over 10 and 15 cubic feet respectively, show the characteristics of those intended for domestic use.

The tax on imported goods will be payable in the Customs Houses and will be imposed on all such articles that were in the Customs Houses at the date of the entry into force of the relevant Decree.

Decree No. 25	
Country automobile vehicles (of the 'Jeep' and 'Land Rover' etc. types)	1,200.00
Passenger automobiles, n.e.s. (including 'station wagons,' racing cars and three-wheeled cars):	
Weighing up to 600 kilos	2,000.00
Over 600 up to 800 kilos	2,500.00
Over 800 up to 1,000 kilos	3,000.00
Over 1,000 up to 1,200 kilos	3,500.00
Over 1,200 up to 1,400 kilos	4,500.00
Over 1,400 up to 1,650 kilos	5,500.00
Over 1,650 kilos, including racing cars and sports cars of any weight	6,500.00

The Consumption Tax on imported vehicles will be collected at the time of issue of a certificate of withdrawal from Customs.

The Tax will be applicable to all imported vehicles in, or in transit through, Customs on the entry of the Decree into force.

VENEZUELA

Import control

ON JULY 6, 1962, a notice was published in the *Board of Trade Journal* page 49, announcing that imports of cookers, ovens, etc., refrigerators and freezers into Venezuela were subject to licence.

The British Embassy in Caracas now reports that the Venezeulan Ministry of Development confirms the following interpretation of the official policy with respect to the import of these items:

1. Import licences will not be issued for any pattern or brand of gas or kerosene cooker, whether table or floor models. The same criterion applies to industrial cookers.

2. No import licences will be granted for any type or model of electric refrigerator for domestic use.

3. Licences will only be given for those models of commercial refrigerators which cannot be produced in Venezuela.

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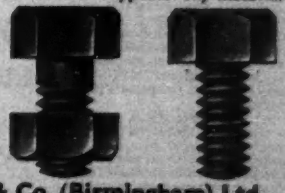

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Index to statistics published regularly in the Board of Trade Journal

A = annually; M = monthly; Q = quarterly; 6-M = every six months.

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– final (Q)	10 July 1964
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Catering trades turnover (M)	17 July 1964
Chemical industries production (6-M)	15 May 1964
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Deliveries of certain products (Q)	26 June 1964
Production, exports and orders (M)	26 June 1964
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Average prices of selected commodities (A)	21 Feb. 1964
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Board of Trade Departments, etc.

Subject	*Last published*
British Commercial Representatives Overseas	24 April 1964
Board of Trade Addresses	28 Feb. 1964
Board of Trade Regional Organizations	3 July 1964
ECGD Local Offices	12 June 1964
British and Commonwealth Chamber of Commerce and other British Business Organizations Overseas	10 July 1964

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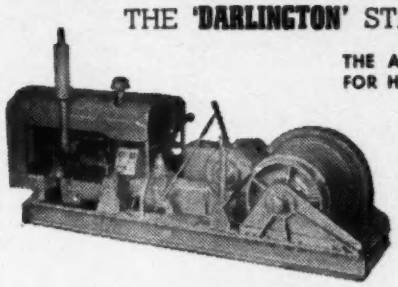

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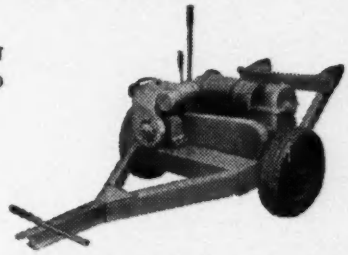

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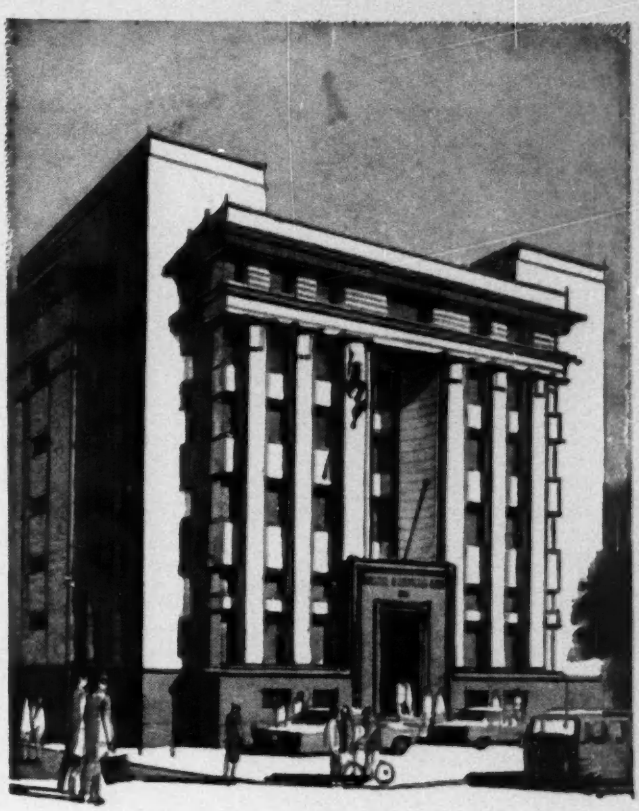

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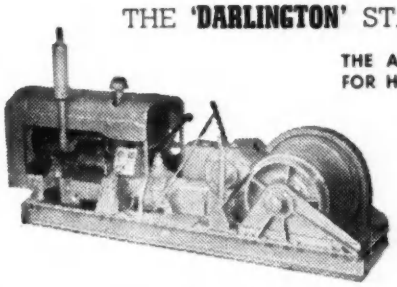

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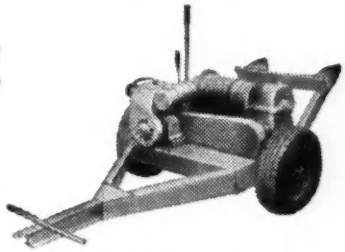

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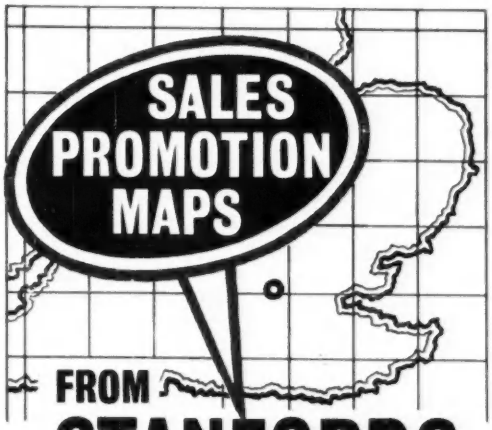

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